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The Inner Man.

You have not changed, my Geraldine;
Your voice is just as sweet and low,
You are as fairy-like in mien
As four-and-twenty months ago.
Since Hymen tied the fatal knot
I've basked within your glance's beam;
Your beauty has not dimmed a jot,
You realize a poet's dream.

A poet craves for boundless love
And beauty of the first degree;
I'd do with less than that, my dove—
I'm much more moderate than he.
The gleam from dark-fringed eyelids sent,
The witchery of tone and look
I would forego to some extent,
My Geraldine—if you could cook.

The Meeting of the Ships.

Two barks met on the deep mid-sea,
When calms had still'd the tide;
A few bright days of summer glee
There found them side by side.

And voice of the fair and brave
Rose mingling thence in mirth;
And sweetly floated o'er the wave
The melodies of earth.

Moonlight on that lone Indian main
Cloudless and lovely slept;
While dancing step and festive strain
Each deck in triumph swept.

And hands were link'd, and answering eyes
With kindly meaning shone;
Oh! brief and passing sympathies,
Like leaves together blown!

A little while such joy was cast
Over the deep's repose,
Till the loud singing winds at last
Like trumpet-music rose.

And proudly, freely on their way
The parting vessels bore;
In calm or storm, by rock or bay,
To meet—oh, never more!

Never to blend in victory's cheer,
To aid in hours of woe;
And thus bright spirits mingle here,
Such ties are form'd below!

The Four-Leaved Shamrock.

"I'll seek the four-leaved shamrock
Through all the fairy dells,
And if I find the charmed leaves,
Oh, how I'll weave my spells."

"If I could but find one, said Grace, pausing suddenly in the midst of her song and letting her hands fall from the keys of the piano into her lap.

"What is the special virtue supposed to reside in the fourth leaflet of a shamrock?"

"Do you not know that a four-leaved shamrock is a supposed fairy talisman, giving its possessor an influence for good over all with whom he comes in contact? He can heal feuds, reunite parted friends—in fact, be every one's good genius. I think I shall look for one, Laurence."

"To what use would you apply your magic powers?"

"I would make your uncle relent, of course."

"I am afraid that nothing short of a fairy spell will accomplish that, Grace; reason has no effect whatsoever upon him."

"Have you been administering much of that article lately?"

"I spent more than an hour this morning in trying to make him see that after five years of hard work I have a right to a fixed salary, be it much or little. (We would be content with a little, would we not, Grace?) He will not admit my right to anything, but says that if I marry to please him he will take me into partnership with him at once. As I do not, however, intend to gratify him in this respect, his liberal offers are not of much use."

"Did he name any particular person whom he wished you to marry?"

"Yes; Miss Blake, of Killora. It seems that he and old Blake have been talking the matter over, after the manner of the farmers, and have come to an understanding concerning the number of cows and pigs, or their equivalents, to be contributed on each side. My uncle arranged a marriage the other day on strictly commercial principles between the foreman's son and old Tom Byrne's daughter and he is so proud of his performance that he is burning to try his hand on my affairs next."

"Alice Blake is a pretty girl and a nice girl, Laurence."

"She is—about the prettiest girl I know, but for all that I don't mean to marry her. Nor do I think the arrangement would suit her much better than it does me. If I am not much mistaken she, too, has plans of her own. But while my uncle has the notion in his head we shan't be able to make him look at things from our point of view. Try to find the four-leaved shamrock, Grace, and conjure up a little common sense for my uncle. A very little would do. I must go now; will you come as far as the gate with me?"

And the two lovers sauntered out into the twilight, and reiterated their last words at the garden gate, leaving the pretty little drawing-room to its sole other occupant, Grace's cousin Gerald, a slender, fair-haired lad of about fourteen, who was lying listlessly on a low couch in the bow window.

Grace and Laurence had been playfellows for so many years that no one but the uncle of the latter felt any surprise when they appeared in the character of lovers. Mr. Latouche, however, was thunderstruck at the announcement of his nephew's attachment to Grace Neville, and declared, in language of which he afterward felt somewhat ashamed, that should Laurence persist in his determination to marry the daughter of a beggarly half-pay captain he might bid farewell to his present home and future prospects at Glenallan Mills.

Laurence was quite dependent on his uncle, with whom he had lived from childhood; he had always been treated as a son of the house, and on his return from school had begun to assist his uncle in the management of his extensive flax mills. Looked on by every one as the future master, and liberally supplied with pocket money, he was nevertheless without any fixed salary, and sometimes felt tempted to envy the mill hands who received their weekly pittance, not as a gift, but as a right. He was resolved, however, that, come what might, he would marry Grace, and he had already begun to make inquiries as to the probability of his being able to utilize the experience gained at Glenallan Mills in obtaining a salaried post in some similar concern. His uncle, meantime, ignoring, as far as possible, the young man's own projects, lost no opportunity of showing him how smooth his path should be made in the event of his marriage with Miss Blake, whose higher birth was considered by the seniors to balance the accumulated fortunes of three generations of mill owners.

While Grace and Laurence were loitering in the garden, Gerald was pondering over the only portion of the foregoing conversation intelligible to himself—Grace's jesting wish for the four-leaved shamrock. Poor Gerald was but half-witted; his brain had been injured by a fall in babyhood, and had never properly developed. He was still a child in mind, with all a child's belief in the marvelous—a belief which Grace was chary of discouraging, from an instinctive feeling that his imaginations were his highest gift, which, once weakened or destroyed, would never be replaced by reasoning powers. She was very fond of him, and devoted much time and trouble to the work of training him, and drawing out what little intellect he possessed; while he, on his part, repaid her care with a passionate devotion, obeying her slightest wish, and following her about like her shadow. He was also fond of Laurence, a ride on whose horse constituted his greatest pleasure; and, though quite unconscious of the reason, he understood, in his own dim way, that Laurence's uncle was angry, and that Grace was grieved. Anger was a very terrible thing to poor Gerald, who dreaded stern looks and harsh words as other lads dread blows.

Why, he wondered, did Grace want the four leaved shamrock. An unwonted fit of shy reserve prevented his asking for an explanation when Grace returned, but he puzzled over the question at intervals during the night, and the wish for the solution of the difficulty guided his wandering steps the next morning to his old nurse's cabin, which stood on a green hill-side, some three miles from his home.

The old woman was sitting on her door-step knitting, and basking in the sunshine. She looked up joyfully as Gerald approached.

"Master Gerald, alanna, I thought I was never going to set eyes on you again. What became of you all this long while, honey?"

"I don't know, nurse," answered Gerald; "I must have been busy, I think."

"Busy," said old Joan, "poor lamb, sure it's you that'll never know what being busy means; all the better for you, maybe. Sit down there, alanna, an' I'll get you a drink of milk."

Gerald stretched himself at full length upon the grass, and began to drink the milk, which Joan brought him in a little china mug sacred to his own use.

"How is Miss Grace?" asked Joan.

"I don't know," answered Gerald; "she is unhappy, I think. Her eyes were full of tears when she came in from the garden last night. She thought I did not see them, but I did. Nurse, what is a four-leaved shamrock?"

"A four-leaved shamrock, alanna? Why, a shamrock that has four little leaves instead of three."

"I know that, I mean, what is the use of it?"

"Well, people say that 'tis a fairy charm that brings luck to them that owns it. I never saw one myself, but my mother knew a woman that found one when she was milking her cow in the meadow, an' grew rich an' prosperous from that day out. Who was talking to you about it, Master Gerald?"

"Grace was singing about it last night, and she said she wished she could find one. It had something to do with Laurence's uncle, I think."

"Ah, yes," said Joan. "I suppose Miss Grace thinks that if she had one, she could make things up between Master Laurence and his uncle."

"And could she?"

"Who knows but she might? By all accounts there's wonderful power in a four-leaved shamrock."

"I wonder if I could find one," said Gerald.

"Perhaps you might. Sure it's to the likes of you that the good people often send their gifts. Look for it anyway, alanna. 'Tis a pity to have Miss Grace fretting."

Henceforth poor Gerald's one dream was to find the four-leaved shamrock, which was to avert the anger of Laurence's terrible uncle and make Grace happy. He was accustomed to rove hither and thither pretty much as he listed, for no one in all the country round, would harm the innocent, while his own topographical instincts were unerring. Accordingly he wandered about, day after day, telling no one of his purpose, haunting every meadow and every copse where shamrocks grew, seeking the magic quarterfoil destined to work such spells. Such freaks of nature, however, though they do occur, are very rare, and Gerald's quest was long a fruitless one. He had at first avoided the neighborhood of Glenallan Mills from an unconquerable dread of meeting the terrible Mr. Latouche, whose stern face and iron-gray hair appeared to poor Gerald the embodiment of all that was awful. At length, after days and weeks of patient search in other places, he so far overcame his repugnance as to go—in the early morning—to a large meadow through which the mill-stream flowed, and where the most luxuriant tufts of shamrock in all the country round were said to grow.

It was too early yet for the mill to be at work; the immense wheel was at rest, and a slender thread of rippling water flowed quietly on, giving no token of the force pent in by the sluices, and only awaiting a liberating hand to come rushing down and give life and motion to the slumbering mill. There was no lack either of life or motion in the meadows, however; the birds did not wait for the sound of the bell to begin their day, but sang and chirped and bustled about as if determined to make the most of the short time they had the world to themselves, while the rabbits darted in and out of their holes, or nibbled the young leaves, their bright eyes and long ears constantly on the alert against every danger, real or imaginary. Gerald was fond of animals, and at another time would have found much amusement in watching their antics; now, however, his mind was full of his quest, and he moved slowly, kneeling or lying on the ground wherever he saw a tuft of shamrock, and patiently examining it leaf by leaf.

At length he drew near the stream, which had steep, grassy banks gay with many flowers. The great bell was ringing now, and the workmen were trooping into the court-yard. He should abandon his search for that morning, since he would not risk a meeting with Mr. Latouche. He was turning reluctantly away, when he perceived a particularly large tuft of shamrocks on the steep bank. Some sudden impulse determined him to examine it closely, and he stretched himself on the grass above so as to look down upon it. His sight was wonderfully long and clear, so that he could distinguish every leaflet in what to another person would have seemed a confused mass of green.

At length, to his unspeakable delight, he perceived the object of his search—a leaf actually composed of four divisions, at the end of a long trailing stem. Grasping the herbage firmly with one hand, he stretched the other toward his prize. As he did so, the sudden barking of a dog, accompanied by a loud shout, startled him, and losing his hold, he slipped down the steep bank into the stream below. At the same moment the gates of the mill-dam were opened, and the pent-up waters, released from their prison, came seething and foaming down, seizing on poor Gerald's helpless form, and bearing him swiftly toward the certain destruction of the pitiless wheel.

The shout which had scared him was Laurence's and the bark that of the latter's Newfoundland dog, Carlo. As the boy disappeared from view Laurence ran forward, urging on his dog with voice and gesture, so that when he reached the bank he found Carlo already struggling with the stream. To take off his coat and plunge in was the work of a moment. The dog's efforts had somewhat retarded poor Gerald's fat and Laurence was thus enabled to seize him just as he was being drawn under the wheel. A few long moments of desperate struggle, and Laurence found himself once more upon the bank beside the apparently lifeless form of the lad whom he had saved, and whom he now, for the first time, recognized.

A little crowd of men had by this time gathered round him, one of whom, under his directions, carried poor Gerald into the house and laid him on a sofa in the dining-room. Mr. Latouche and his sister were summoned, and every effort was made to restore the boy to consciousness. When, after a long time, he opened his eyes, his first word was "Grace."

"Do you want her, Gerald?" asked Laurence, bending over him.

"Yes," said Gerald; "I have found it for her at last."

"Found what?"

"The four-leaved shamrock," and, opening his hand, he showed the little leaf which he had all through managed to keep safely inclosed within his palm.

"The four-leaved shamrock?"

"Don't you remember? Grace wanted it. She said that if she had one she could make your uncle forgive you."

"I remember," said Laurence, with a pang at his heart.

"What does he mean?" asked Mr. Latouche.

"I am afraid he must have overheard some jesting nonsense of ours about a four-leaved shamrock. You know it is said to be a talisman. May I bring Grace here, sir?"

"Certainly, if the poor child wishes for her. Take the pony carriage."

Laurence hurried away, and in a little time the doctor, who had been sent for, came. He said that Gerald had received some injury causing internal hemorrhage, and that his life was a question of minutes rather than of hours. After a little time he opened his eyes and asked again for Grace.

"She will be here very soon now," answered Mr. Latouche.

He was standing a little behind the sofa, and Gerald was quite unconscious that the gentle tones to which he now listened were those of Laurence's terrible uncle.

"I am so afraid of being asleep when she comes," said Gerald. "I want to give her the four-leaved shamrock. She will be so glad to get it; she need not be afraid of Laurence's cross uncle any more."

"Does Laurence say that his uncle is cross?" asked Mr. Latouche, his face changing.

"No," said Gerald, "Laurence is very fond of him, and Grace says that he is good, and that it is foolish of me to be so much afraid of him; but I think she is afraid herself, for she never will walk near the mills for fear of meeting him."

The sound of wheels was now heard, and a moment later Grace entered with Laurence. She went straight over to the sofa, and knelt beside it. When Gerald saw her his whole face lighted up with joy.

"See, Gracie," he whispered, showing his prize, "I have found the four-leaved shamrock!"

"Oh, Gerald," sobbed Grace, "I shall never forgive myself if my foolish talk has led to this."

"Don't cry about me," said Gerald, "I am not really hurt. Put your arm round me—so. Now I can go to sleep comfortably. You need not be afraid of Laurence's uncle any more.',

"I would rather never have seen Laurence again, than this should have happened," she cried, passionately.

"Right," said Mr. Latouche, in answer to Laurence's look of dismay, "she is all the better worth winning for not being ready to fling old ties to the winds for the sake of her lover. How fond of her that poor boy seems!"

When Gerald next opened his eyes, Mr. Latouche, moved by a sudden impulse, bent over him.

"Gerald," he said, "I promise you that your cousin need never again be afraid of Laurence's uncle."

"I know," said Gerald, dreamily, "she will always be happy now."

"As happy as Laurence and I can make her."

Gerald smiled and closed his eyes.

After a time, Laurence, seeing how it was, took him from Grace's arms, and laid him back upon the sofa.

"It is best as it is, Grace," he whispered, "his life as he grew older could hardly have been a happy one. Up to this you have made it so."

The four-leaved shamrock, inclosed within a golden circlet of Gerald's hair, hangs in a locket from Grace's watch-chain. Either by means of this, or of some other talisman in her possession, she has cast such a spell over Mr. Latouche, that not even Laurence himself is more devoted to her than is the stern uncle, to propitiate whom poor Gerald lost his life.

A Typical New Mexican.

Western towns are most often deficient in the striking characteristics one expects, but in the matter of a typical frontiersman Santa Fe possesses a citizen who might have sat for the pictures of Bret Harte's and Joaquin Miller's dashing heroes. He came strolling into the postoffice the other morning, says a correspondent, both hands in his pockets and his elbows sweeping a clear space through the gathered idlers. As a town celebrity every one knows him and the least question will bring out more and more piquant bits of history. With unusual interest I looked at the small man and slowly took in the details of his costume. Top boots, trousers, a blue flannel shirt and a loose coat were ordinary enough, but his head was surmounted with a gray sombrero that in width of brim has never been equaled save by the pretty chorus singers of "Pinafore" and the "Pirates." The hat sat back on his head until the brim covered his shoulders, and the cord and ornaments of the crown, being of solid gold wire and spangles, brings the value of this extravagant headgear up to $150. Neither Aimee and Georgette, Virot or the other concocters of French bonnets ever sent out a spring bonnet that equaled this sombrero in price. He wore a careless knotted necktie and row of big gold nuggets for shirt-studs, and below them swung a watch-chain composed of gold coins ranging from the largest slugs and $20 pieces down to an insignificant $2.50 coin. The watch at the end of the chain is heavy enough to use for a weapon, with its massive cases of gold. This walking gold mine carries off all his magnificence with the most indifferent and half-contemptuous air. On occasion he is said to be capable of even more gorgeousness; and when this show figure of Santa Fe is mounted on a little black horse, rattling with all the silver and blazing with all the wrought colors of Mexican trappings, it is enough to dazzle one. With huge silver spurs, an embroidered buckskin suit, a belt full of silver-mounted weapons and a fringed and embroidered blanket strapped to the saddle, he slatters through these narrow streets quite as the wild Western heroes do in novels. By profession he is a gentleman and amuses himself, as the less literally "gilded youth" of Paris and London do, by chasing the flying hours and dull care over green tables.

Telegraph Lines.

At the close of the year 1880 there were in the United States 170,103 miles of telegraph lines, and during that year 33,155 991 messages were sent. The miles of wire were about 300,000. This does not include the lines used exclusively for railroad business. The other countries having the greatest length of lines are as follows: Russia, 56,170 miles; Germany, 41,431; France, 36,970; Austria-Hungary, 30,403; Australia, 26,842; Great Britain, 23,156; British India, 18,209; Turkey, 17,085; and, Italy, 15,864.

A MARRIAGE IN WAR-TIME.

A Confederate Soldier's Story—Why the Groom Hastened to the Wedding.

I remember a very amusing marriage ceremony which I once performed. I was busy trying to make up some bread for my mess (I was then "high private in the rear rank" of the old Thirteeth Virginia regiment) when a bright young fellow of the Maryland line hailed me with: "I say, Mister, are you a preacher?" Not surprised at the doubt implied in the question, for neither my dress nor my occupation was very clerical, I replied: "Yes, I claim to be." "Are you authorized to marry people in this State?" "I am." "Well, you are the very man I have been hunting for five days." "I am glad you have found me at last. What can I do for you?" "I went you to marry me, sir." "When?" "Right away, sir; just as soon as we can get there." "Where?" "About two miles down the road."

Accordingly I got permission from my colonel (A. P. Hill,) satisfied myself that the license was all right, and started. As we were going along the little fellow (the license stated that he was twenty-one, but he really did not look to be over sixteen) pulled out his license and said: "Look here, parson; suppose anything should happen so that we could not get married to-day, she could not marry any one else as long as I hold these (shaking his license) again her, could she?" When I explained that the license was of no binding force until the ceremony was performed, he started off in a half run, exclaiming: "Well, come on, parson; we must make haste!"

Beginning to suspect that there was something wrong, I stopped and said: "I must have an explanation of this, sir. I do not mean to do anything contrary to law and right. Did you not tell me that you had the full consent of the young lady's parents, and that there was no obstacle in the way of your marriage?" "Yes, it is all right, parson, come on and I'll explain it all to your satisfaction. The whole truth is that I have been sick down at that house—or rather have been pretending to be sick—for several weeks, and there has been a little girl down there who has been so kind to me that I want to marry her for it. Now, my colonel (his colonel was George H. Seward, an old West Pointer, and one of the most rigid disciplinarians in the army) has found out that I am well, and I am afraid he will send a guard after me and put me in the guard-house; that before I get out the brigade will move away, and so I may not get a chance to be married at all, and she may then go and marry some other fellow. Come on, parson! Please let us make haste!"

I kept him as rapidly as I could, and on reaching the place I ascertained that the guard had actually come for him before he came after me, but had agreed to wait for him if he could procure a preacher and hurry up the marriage. I performed the ceremony, he saluted his bride in approved old-fashioned style, and the guard immediately marched him off to the guard-house. He called to see me several days afterward, however, and said: "Parson, I have been a very happy man since I saw you. I took your advice, and made a clean breast of it to the colonel, and he released me from the guard-house and gave me forty-eight hours leave of absence."

Some time afterward I was at Louisa Court-house on furlough, and being at the depot when the cars came up, whom should I see but my young Maryland soldier, who jumped off the train and rushed up to me, exclaiming: "Parson, I am the happiest man in the Southern Confederacy! I have gotten a discharge from the army. I have work in Richmond at which I can make plenty of money. I have rented a nice little house there and furnished it very comfortably, and now I am going up after my wife." I was very much gratified to see the marriage turning out so well, for, unfortunately, these army marriages did not always so result.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Two New Zealand Cities.

Christchurch is the "City of the Plain," and plain enough it is. It spreads over two miles square, and looks like some of our over-grown villages out West. But it has a river Avon running through it which is as crooked as a ram's horn or a sheep's hind leg. This is not the Avon that Shakespeare lived on at Stratford; but everything here is named after somebody or something in the old country. There is one of the finest museums here I have ever seen, and the Domain, or public ground, is very fine, with maple trees and several barberry bushes from the States, and many choice flowers. The drainage is on top of the streets; cement gutters, which have to be cleaned every morning, as there is not fall enough on many of them for the water to run off. Still it's rather a fine city, and in time will be a large and prosperous one. It's so quiet now you can hear your heart beat anywhere in the streets. And it reminds one to be thankful you have one to beat.

Dunedin is the best built city in the colony, and has a population of thirty thousand. The residences are upon the hillsides and tops, and have a splendid view from all parts of the city. Princess street is over a mile in length, and is solidly built. It has street-cars and all the conveniences of any American city, but no hotel. There is not one in the colony. There are hundreds by that name, but they are nothing but rumholes. I did not see much of the city, for it rained all the time I was there. Its public buildings are fine, and there are many things there to interest the traveler.

Maxims for the Thoughtful.

A burnt mustache dreads the short cigar.

There's many a slip between the pulpit and the church door.

A sliver in your hand is worse than two thousand in the hand of your friend.

Never build castles in the heir. They are ever liable to be overthrown.

Put a rich man on mule-back, and the mule will throw him just as quickly as he would a beggar.

Least said the sooner the deadlock is ended.

Piety is often but knee-deep.

You can't make a portmanteau out of a two-legged calf.

Bangs cover a multitude of wrinkles.

Like the dog in the manger, the nose is above kissing and is always ready to interfere with the kissing of others.

A Little Previous.

Wife, just returned from a shopping tour—"Come and see what I've got for you, Eugene."

Eugene—"Ah, just like you, darling; always thinking of me!"

He advances as his wife removes the wrapping and exposes some fine drawings from a neighboring marble yard. Husband starts back and exclaims, excitedly:

"Gracious, Laura! what did you bring these things here for?"

Thoughtful wife—"Well, Eugene, I heard you complain of feeling unwell, this morning, and I thought you'd like to look at some tombstone patterns."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Mexican Society.

There exists no other society on the planet, not even India, where there is more distinction of caste and class than is found in Mexico. On the gulf coast, by consequence of unfortunate amalgamation of the white and the Indian and Chinese and the black races, there are said to exist at least a dozen separate classes of humanity, of different color, or, at least, of different characteristics. In the capital such is not the case. There are Castilians and creoles, or children of Indian mothers and Spanish fathers and full-blooded Indians. The creoles are noted for their intelligence, their symmetry of form and feature and their personal courage. Their complexion may be said to resemble that of the far-famed caballeros of Andalusia. The males are tall and shapely, while the ladies are generally very beautiful, are well formed, possess delicately moulded hands and feet, and the most beautiful eyes of any of the human family. The belles of the south of France, of the mountains and plains of Spain, of the Sierras and coasts of Portugal and the famous cities of Italy, must yield to their charming sisters of the Latin republics in the beauty, shape, size and expression of the eyes. They are so exceedingly expressive, a glance from between their low fringes seems to melt into the very soul.

The Mexican ladies are exemplary wives and fond and loving mothers. Their home to them is their entire world; their husbands the idols of their hearts, while their children are the angels which make their home their heaven. Yet, strange to say, there is no word in the Spanish language that can express the idea conveyed in our dear old hearty Anglo-Saxon word "home." The nearest approach to it is found in *hogar*, which may be translated "hearthstone" or simply "hearth." Yet, notwithstanding this, the ties of family are more binding in Mexican society than among any other race under heaven. The repentant outcast knows that he or she can always return to the friendly shelter of the family roof. While the prodigal son invariably finds the arms of the indulgent and forgiving parents open to receive him, for among the Spanish creoles "blood is thicker than water," and tears which stream from a mother's eyes have often wiped away the stains of erring daughters' sin. In Latin countries one false step is not so often followed by a parent's curse, nor the door shut to the return of one who has in the senseless parlance of society irretrievably fallen.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

Fashion Notes.

Brown lace is used on light colored silks.

Dragon green is a new shade of that color.

Ombre and Roman short sashes are worn.

"Teel" or apricot is the favorite shade of pink.

China crape is imported for overdresses.

Open work and fancy braid hats are the rage.

Black chenille forms part of the handsome mantles.

On wedding slippers ivory heels are the latest thing.

Dotted and flowered Swiss muslins are again very fashionable.

Colored lace mitts in every style are worn to match the costume.

The new almond color is only a revival of the old cuir or leather color.

Buttons with Æsop's fables are fit to amuse the children only—not for dresses.

Black and white checked silk neck handkerchiefs are worn with traveling suits.

The nearer the bangs and curls cover up the forehead the more fashionable is the wearer.

Skirts of sea-grass cloth embroidered in crewels are to be worn at the seaside this summer.

A befitting toilet constructed simply and of plain goods is far more pleasing than an elegant dress badly made.

Lawn tennis costumes are made of ecru or cream-colored batiste, brightened by wide bayadere stripes in rich Oriental colors.

Chantilly lace is worn over plaitings of delicately tinted satin, intermixed with poppies or fine soft flowers, for dress hats.

Roses of pink or crimson, dark red roses and dark red poppies are worn with black, or cream colored satin or Surah dresses.

Suits of checked linen in black and white are almost as pretty as the checked silks, and infinitely cooler for evening dresses.

Black silk grenadines, in Mexican grounds, have brocaded flowers in black plush, the leaves being outlined with threads of gold or silver.

Among the stuffs which have recently come into fashion is linen luster, an old-fashioned silky material worn in the time of our grandmothers.

Olivette is the name of a new hat which turns up all around, except just over the right shoulder, where it bends down very sharply. The trimming is feathers.

New designs in jewelry are suggestive of the land of the Nile. Egyptian and Cesnola designs prevail. The asp, the lotus leaf, and the Nile key are patterns much worn.

Wreaths of delicate roses, ending in fine sprays of rose leaves and moss buds, are worn under the oddly curved brims of the stylish and picturesque Spanish round hats.

Mother Hubbard cloaks for little girls are gathered in such a way that a ruffle stands out above the yoke. The effect is quaint and odd but not by any means pretty.

Gingham frocks for little girls are plaited from the neck to about half the distance between the belt and then allowed to fall loose. The trimming is Hamburg edging.

Thin silk scarfs bordered with deep chenille fringe and woven in embossed figures are to be worn for wraps with muslin gowns. They are to be found in all the pale tints.

The graceful little bags of tinted silk to be suspended from the belt or girdle are called "gipcieres."

The Greek polonaise is worn by half-grown girls. Some dressmakers give it the Marguerite sleeve, and the result is a garment that looks as if it had dropped together by accident.

One of Worth's new polonaises has the front cut away like a waistcoat, and the sides faced and folded back, with cascades of lace down each one and about the lower edge of the waistcoat.

A new hat made in Italy and on exhibition at Milan is all in one piece, retains its shape perfectly on the head, and can be sat on without sustaining a wrinkle. It would be a good theater hat on a "crush" night.

Very pretty is the mode of adorning flat bonnets with a bunchy torsade of the bright striped silk, and overlaying the crown by a square of crochet gimp pinned down cornerwise to form a Marie Stuart peak in front.

An English bride went to the altar the other day attended by five bridemaids dressed in primrose satin looped up with bouquets and trails of scarlet camellias and primroses, and yet the English are "quiet" in their tastes.

The latest novelty in fans was brought from the Orient, and is called the Amphora. They are very unique in shape, without handles, and are made up in silk and satin, with feather trimmings and artistic designs painted in colors.

The Mother Hubbard gowns for little girls are economical, for no sash is worn with them and they are easily made. All materials are used for these little costumes, even muslins and ginghams being fashioned in the quaint old style.

A style of hair-dressing, is the fashion of cutting the hair short from temple to temple and curling it in short heavy rings all over the crown of the head. The remainder of the hair is twisted in a Grecian coil low in the nape of the neck.

Hoop earrings are very popular. One variety shows a roll of Etruscan gold forming a plain, medium-sized hoop, but ending at the ear in the head of a savage little tiger with ruby eyes and open jaws. The new jewelry seems to be dimmed with the mold of a thousand years.

Fancy jewels play an important part in modern toilets. No scarf, tie or bow of any kind is now worn without being fastened with some sort of brooch. Most of these brooches are in the form of insects, butterflies, lady birds, snails, and even spiders, although the latter have not obtained the vogue that was predicted them.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Bad cooking is responsible for a large amount of ill-health, and so is rapid eating. Few persons chew their food perfectly fine before swallowing it. They have, so they think, not time to eat as they should, and so they swallow something and go about their work. A writer says: Three digestions are known to physiologists—mouth digestion, stomach digestion, bowel digestion. To make the first complete the food should be ground fine by the teeth and mixed with the saliva and nothing else; then, and not till then, it is ready to be introduced into the stomach, and go through the second process. The stomach is a patient, long-suffering organ, but it cannot always do the work of the teeth and its own too, and when from sheer inability to meet the unjust demands forced on it, dyspepsia with all its annoying train takes possession, the hapless victim can only mourn over his unwise haste and repent of his omissions when it may be too late to repair them. Children, especially, need to be instructed as to the necessity of thorough mastication of their food, and the habit formed in them of chewing it fine and taking ample time to eat.

It is an old German adage that "more people dig their own graves with their teeth than with spades," and verily it would seem so, if we could look at the immense number of dyspeptics, rheumatic and gouty individuals, creeping through life in pain and wretchedness. Yet it is impossible to induce even thinking people to control their appetites, and to eat such things and at such times as nature shows them is necessary and right. Dr. Hall declares unhesitatingly that it is wrong to eat without an appetite; for it shows that there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food, and not needing it, there being no fluid to receive and act upon it, it remains there only to putrify, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite to the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a large supply of gastric juice; whatever fails to accomplish that essential object, fails to have any efficacy toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juice is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which it is to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspeptics is work—out-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.

It is generally supposed that solids are more favorable to the health than liquids, which may not be wholly true. While solids absolutely demand considerable chewing, that they may be swallowed decently, most of our liquids and semi-liquids are swallowed about as the anaconda disposes of its prey. The first step in the digestive process is chewing, but that act is made a necessary means of causing the saliva to flow freely from the glands of the mouth, that this saliva—a solvent absolutely needed in a perfect division and preparation of the food for assimilation—may perform its office work. Insalivation cannot be secured by hasty swallowing. It follows, therefore, that soups and the like must remain for a time in the mouth, that their stimulus may cause a free flow of this solvent, by which only it can be combined with the food. If not so combined, either the digestion must be imperfect or the organs of digestion must be overtaxed, performing their own labors and that of the mouth. If the smoker and chewer destroy a part of this saliva, may not the result be the same as when one swallows soups, etc., rapidly, without insalivation?

It is true that there are some liquids—like the fruit juices, beef tea, crust coffee, etc., demanding no digestion, and yet it is safe to insalivate all passing in the stomach.—*Dr. J. H. Hanaford.*

A Poor Opinion of the English Army.

Major-General Synge, of the British army, who is now in New York, in conversation with a reporter was very emphatic in the expression of his opinions as to the forlorn condition of the British army. He said that the men were of light weight and undersized, and that the impression seemed to prevail that one man was as good as another for a soldier. There was no unity of feeling between the officers and men, while the whole standard of the troops was much lower than formerly. Ever since the abolishment of the Duke of Wellington's rule, or perhaps since the Crimean war, the English army had deteriorated. At present such a deplorable state of things existed that the officers were frequently made to appear ridiculous. The war with the Boers had been conducted in a most scandalous way. English officers and men being murdered under a flag of truce, and this almost with the connivance of English statesmen. The condition of Ireland being referred to, the general said: "The late administration warned the present one that there would be trouble if the 'peace act' was repealed, but to no avail. The act was repealed; the inhabitants immediately armed themselves, and now the British government has sent over troops to shoot down the inhabitants that it has been the means of arming."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

An Old-Fashioned Boiled Dinner.

For the genuine boiled dinner, such as satisfied the sturdy men who "made and preserved us a nation," you want first a good piece of corned beef—not the lean, brown, bony slabs that are commonly set apart for that purpose, and eventually go to the hash-bowl, but a thick, tender cut, with liberal streaks of fat and lean. We confess to a preference for the home pickled meat; if you can't have that, and haven't faith in your butcher, select a piece fresh and have it put in his barrel to corn. Then take Savoy cabbages—about one more than you think you will want—some white French turnips, to be boiled with the beef, cabbage and potatoes and served hot, in slices. Select potatoes that will boil dry and tender without falling to pieces. Beets boiled separately, and served in hot vinegar and butter, complete the list. The condiments are not a slight matter—nothing is about a good dinner. To some people any colored fluid that is a trifle sour is vinegar; but the instructed taste knows better, and craves the genuine article on its boiled dinner. The mustard should be mixed fresh, for those who like it; an ancient pot of mustard is as bad as salt that has lost its savor. There should be no dessert after a boiled dinner, unless it be fresh fruit. Nothing is more incongruous than a unnessary than pastry and sweetmeats after such a repast.

Onions.

A Maine writer in the *American Cultivator* says: "My ground was broken up in the spring and planted to potatoes. Immediately after digging them in the fall I cleaned up the rubbish of every kind, then applied very evenly to the soil a fair coat of dressing, composed of scrapings of the barn-yard. Next I cultivated the ground three or four times quite deeply, the dressing working in readily. I then harrowed it down smoothly and allowed it to remain ten weeks to allow the weeds an opportunity to start. Next, I cultivated for the purpose of killing the weeds, finely harrowing the ground as smoothly as possible and let it rest until spring. As soon in the spring as the ground was fit, I worked the top with a horse harrow and a sand rake until I secured a seedbed about two inches in depth, fine, soft and completely mixed ready for the seed. After my onions came up I spread on salt and ashes. After the first weeding I applied another coat of ashes. A liberal use of ashes I consider a great benefit to this crop. At my first weeding I brush away the dirt from the onions. The second weeding finished, I sowed on a fertilizer composed of plaster, salt, ashes, lime and guano. All the small weeds should be destroyed as fast as they make their appearance; the large ones will not trouble the grower. By the above described method I raised on one-fourth of an acre of land 200 bushels of the largest and finest onions I ever saw, many of them weighing a pound and a quarter each, and with but very few scullions. On the same area of old ground, by similar methods, I raised 221 bushels of onions, very fine looking ones.

Farm Notes.

Potatoes, or any other root crops, may be grown in a young orchard. It would not do any injury to grow corn, but grain crops should not be attempted. They take from the soil the very elements which the trees require.

If young fruit trees recently transplanted blossom, they should not be allowed to bear fruit, as it will injure them. They need all their energies for growth of wood and should not be allowed to waste them on growth of fruit.

The *Prairie Farmer* says: "Weeds on gravel walks may be destroyed and prevented from growing again by a copious dressing of the cheapest salt. This is a better method than hand-pulling, which disturbs the gravel and renders constant raking and rolling necessary. One application, early in the season, and others as may be needed, while the weeds are small, will keep the walks clean and bright.

A Canadian agriculturist last season tried an experiment with potatoes that is worth noting. It was done by scooping out every eye from a potato, and inserting in the flesh of it a single eye, carefully cut from another potato of a different kind, and planting the seed thus prepared, obtaining thereby very curious crosses, which he exhibited at the Toronto industrial exhibition. The tubers were small as the first year's product from seed, and appear to partake of the characteristics of both the original varieties. Whether they will reproduce themselves the second year or revert to one or another of the original types is yet to be determined.

Mutton and Veal.

J. L. Hayes, at a convention of sheep breeders and wool growers held at Philadelphia, advised his auditors as follows: "I would say to the farmer, go on and manage your sheep in the way you can get the most money for their carcasses, whether raising mutton or lambs, and let your wool take care of itself. You must regard your sheep as machines for converting grass, roots and grain in the shortest possible time into mutton, with wool as a mere incident. By making your sheep fat in the shortest possible time—which you can do best with the English races—and killing them as soon as they are mature, you make the best and soundest wool. It will not only be young but healthy; it will have no tender places in it. Aiming for the best mutton, you will be certain to get the best wool, which will always sell, no matter what race it belongs to. This is the system in England, the greatest mutton producing and combing-wool-producing country in the world. It is really a matter of surprise in reading English agricultural journals to see how little consideration is apparently given to the qualities of wool, while the size and fattening aptitudes of the different breeds or varieties are the subjects of the most weighty attention. Yet it is fully recognized that the characteristic qualities of the English combing wools have been developed upon originally short-wooled animals, by the unconscious development of their forms, and the secondary qualities of their fleeces, through a constant aim to develop their carcasses for the mutton market. Thus the interest of the grower, the consumer of meat, and the manufacturer of wool are identified.

Recipes.

Celery Fritters.—Boil some thick but tender stalks of celery in salted water; when done dry them on a cloth, cut them in equal lengths about one and a-half inches; fry them in batter to a golden color, sprinkling fine salt well over, and serve.

Almond Cake.—One and one-half cups sugar, half cup butter, four eggs, half cup milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder; bake in sheets. Icing—Whites of three eggs beaten stiff, three tablespoonfuls white sugar, one cup chopped nut meats; flavor to taste and put these between and on top of layers.

Potato Pone.—This is a favorite dish in the West India Islands. Wash, peel and grate two pounds of potatoes; add four ounces each of sugar and butter melted, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper; mix well together; place in a baking dish and put into a quick oven until it is done and becomes nicely browned.

Chocolate.—Put into a coffee-pot, set in boiling water, one quart of new milk (or a pint each of cream and mil

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 14, 1881.

Sherman, nominated by the Ohio republicans for governor, is a brother of John and General Sherman. How the Sherman family does like to feed at the public crib.

Dr. Chapin, of Mich., aged a little over 100 years, committed suicide the other day. If the old fellow had only waited a little longer he would certainly have got his walking papers from another quarter.

If certain things are done down at Albany by the waring republican factions, all our arithmetics, mathematic's and "ciphering books" will have to be revised. If Conkling succeeds it will show that 306 is bigger than 329.

Mr. Sessions, a state senator in the New York legislature, of the Garfield, or half breed wing, has been indicted by the Albany grand jury for trying to bribe another member to vote against Conkling for U. S. Senator. Oh, those virtuous republicans!

The first ball fired by Guiteau did not strike the President at all, as was at first supposed, but merely grazed his coat sleeve. The most diligent serch in evry nook and corner of the room at the depot has failed to discover it, and the mystery is what became of it. It is thought that perhaps some relic-hunter has picked it up and intends to hold to it.

Attorney General Palmer in his opposition to pay the members of the legislature $500 extra, now also brings in that each one took $100 for postage which the law does not allow. The Attorney General has the people with him in the stand he has taken against the money grabbers. We would like to know what use was made of the $100 for postage even if the law did allow it.

Guiteau couldn't have been one of the stalwart of the stalwarts to any very alarming extent, as he belonged to the Farwell Hall brigade before the Chicago Convention, was a anti-Grant man during the Convention, was a Garfield man after the convention, and has been training with the milksops ever since. He was a greedy office-begger and a political deadbeat, and of such is the kingdom of featherheads.

The fourth of July is getting every year more historic. It has witnessed the nations birth; the death of three Presidents the assembly of an extra session of Congress in 1861, in which the great war measures were inaugurated; the surrender of Vicksburg; and, lastly, the sorrow of the whole nation in expectation of the death of another President. It has been repeatedly confirmed as the day of both national joy and sorrow—a peculiarly American day.

The Sun says Washington seems, just now, to be a magnet for lunatics. The lunatic who fancied he had a mission to assassinate Mr. Blaine has been succeeded by a lunatic who fancied he had a mission to assassinate Mr. Arthur, and by a lunatic who fancied he had a mission to cure the president with salve. They make shorter work of these lunatics than with Congressional lunatics, who assemble in the winter, and want to kill or cure the country with their nortrums.

Postmaster General James has received a telegram from George Wilson, secretary of the New York chamber of commerce, in which the latter requests the postmaster general to say to Mrs. Garfield that the members of the New York chamber of commerce have subscribed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be presented to her, both as a token of their sincere esteem and sympathy and as a means of relieving the mind of the president entirely from anxiety with regard to the future of his family.

We notice in an exchange, an item that a wealthy widow, interested in the preaching of Rev. Dr. D. W. Conkling pastor of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New Jersy, sent him, his wife and children to Europe, paying all their expenses, and, upon their return, presented him with a furnished mansion worth $70,000. She has also presented Mrs. Conkling with $100,000 in Government bonds.

Our opinion about this is that the "wealthy widow" has put too much of her money where it will not do a greatdeal of good, and besides we do not find any where in the good Book that piling presents upon the Lord's servants is at all called for to any such extent. If this widow was catuated by a sense of doing real good, her charity should have gone to the poor and needy, for the Master hath said that he that doeth these things to those who are in need, doeth them unto Him.

Letters to Mrs. Garfield and others at the White House proposing remedies, making suggestions, and in many cases from doctors offering service and guaranteeing to cure the president, continue to pour in by the score. These people might as well save their labor and postage stamps, as Mrs. Garfield never sees their letters. Private Secretary Brown opens all letters, and only sends to Mrs. Garfield such as are from relatives or near friends, or she ought to see.

Just so—every old woman, who enters a sick chamber has some stuff to recommend that will be a sure cure. One of the curses of the sick chamber is this thousand and one teas, salves, poultices, smeares, dabues, and the like, that are recommended by this one and that one, that cured So and So, when "every thing else failed."

Garfield ain't dead, neither are all the fools with their sure cures. A lunatic tried to finish him with lead, and now he is followed by the fools who will certainly finish him if only each one could be allowed to try his cure on the President.

Guiteau says it should be pronounced Getto. Now you know it.

Things are the same at Albany. No senator yet, with no prospects for the republicans getting at peace with each other.

According to the latest despatch from Washington, the President still keeps improving.

Kennedy Blood, of Brookville, had a leg amputated above the knee, week before last.

—The comet has split in two, and backed out of sight. A house divided must fall—we hope the divided starry visitor will not fall, there would be too big a smash if it tumbled earthward. Have no fears, in the meantime, and keep steadily on reading and studying the new Revision and purchase your groceries at Sechlers, and you are all right, come what may.

WHAT GUITEAU SAYS.

From a reporter's account, on 8. When the reporter reached his cell the prisoner arose from his cot and peering through the bars anxiously inquired:—

"How is the President?"

Being told that he was suffering great pain, Guitean replied, "I am very sorry to hear that. I wish I had put another ball into him, for that would have ended his suffering."

"Guiteau, what was your motive for this act?"

"I had been contemplating the thing for six weeks, and what I did I was forced to do by an inspiration from God. I did it for political purpose and through patriotic motives. I went to the depot to do the deed two weeks ago when the President went to Long Branch, but he came hand in hand with Mrs. Garfield, who looked so delicate that I had not the heart to do it."

"Was any one connected with you in the affair, Guiteau?"

"No sir; I conceived it myself and executed it myself. I alone am responsible for it. No soul on earth knew of it but myself. I considered it a political necessity to retire Garfield and thus save the republican party. I had no murder in my heart, for I had nothing against the President personally. I helped to elect him."

"Had you no fear of future punishment?"

"Not at all. What I did was for the benefit of the republican party and the public. I have no fear but that I will be liberated. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I know Vice President Arthur and General Grant very well."

Replying to a question as to his insanity he said:—"I had two cousins in the insane asylum once. My only other relations living are a sister in Chicago and a brother in Boston."

"Did you think your act would make a martyr of you?"

"I had no such thought. I knew that it was necessary for some one to retire Garfield, and I made up my mind to do it and save the country and the party. I am truly sorry that my act has caused him so much pain, but I knew of no easier way to rid the republican party of him than by the bullet. My only motive was to have a stalwart for President."

"How have you rested?"

"This is the first rest I have had in six weeks. This thing has been on my mind and I could not sleep. Now that it is over my only wish is that he may not recover and make my act fruitless. My mind would be perfectly at rest if he died, and I do not fear any consequences."

A correct description of the prisoner is as follows:—He is about five feet five inches in height, weighs 125 pounds, has high cheek bones, medium sised grey eyes, receding forehead, and his hair, which is thin, is dark brown in color. He is restless and nervous in his action, and while talking continually gesticulates.

GUITEAU AND HIS PISTOL.

On Friday Guiteau entered the agency of a firearms company and asked to see an English bulldog pistol. The attendant said that they had no such pistol on hand, as they were rather expensive, costing something like $20. He remarked in reply that he had paid as high as $30 for them. The clerk showed him different styles of weapons, but he declined to purchase any of them, and, turning to go, said, "If I don't get what I want I will take this one (indicating a pistol), but I must shoot to-morrow."

The vindictive spirit, says an exchange, shown in some of the outrages in Ireland assumes a ludicrous form. The practice of obliging bailiffs to eat their processes has been exceeded in an instance which is reported from Monte, County Westmeath. A farmer residing near the town had the misfortune to find one of his cattle very ill. A village veterinary surgeon prescribed a copious dose of castor oil, but unfortunately, the only vender of the drug in the neighborhood had been "Boycotted." The farmer had no alternative but to loose his cow or enter the forbidden shop. He waited until nightfall, when he ventured into the shop and procured half pint of the oil. He was not unobserved, however, and had not proceeded far on his way home when he was met by some Land Leaguers, who asked him if he did not know that Reilly's shop had been "Boycotted." He pleaded dire necessity, but in vain. The bottle was taken from him, his mouth held open, and the whole contents were drained slowly down his throat. He is not likely to incur again the penalties of the unwritten law.

One of the most discouraging features in English society is the increase of inebriety among the women. In manufacturing towns intoxicated women on the street is a sight so common as no longer to occasion remark. They appear regularly before the police courts to answer for violations of order occasioned by drunkenness. These are not only the wives of operatives and single women but those of higher position and heads of families. The vice of intemperance seems to be closing in on the middle classes. It extends downward, an influence from the aristocracy, the ladies of noble families indulging in finer wines. It creeps, slowly upward from the lower millions who use malt liquors and bad brandies. An Englishman who recently returned home after an absence of five years said the increase of inebriety in that time was appalling. It is difficult now to obtain skilled workmen who do not periodically indulge in inebriety. He said his people seemed to be fast becoming a nation of drunkards.

Since the attempted assassination of the President Mr. Judd, one of the latter's secretaries, has recalled to mind the fact that last fall, soon after the October election, while the President was at Mentor, Ohio, he received from the then unknown Charles Guiteau the following letter, dated New York city, and written upon headed paper of the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

DEAR GENERAL: I, Charles Guiteau, hereby make application for the Austrain mission. Being about to marry a wealthy and accomplished heiress of this city, we think that together we might represent this nation with dignity and grace. On the principle of the first come first served. I have faith that you will give this application favorable consideration.

CHARLES GUITEAU.

The letter was shown to Gen. Garfield rather as a curiosity than as a communication to be answered, and he several times afterward referred to it half humorously as an illustration of unparalleled and audacity impudence.

A CRAZY MAN'S ACTIONS.

Visits the White House with a Salve to Cure the *President's* Wounds.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A lunatic walked up to the doorkeeper this morning at the White House and said: "I am directed by the lord to apply this salve to the wounds of the president, which will then be instantly cured." He was driven off.

—The country having recovered from its recent shock, we again return to remind our readers that the Philad. Branch will continue as heretofore, to be headquarters for the cheapest and best clothing in this state, and that a larger assortment will be found there than in anyother store. You save money in purchasing clothing at the Philad. Branch.

MORE LUNATICS IN CUSTODY.

WASHINTON, July 6.—There was a sensation at the Presidential mansion during the night, which was kept as private as possible. A crazy negro living here, named George Hawkins, gained access to the grounds of the White House on the plea that the President sent for him, and when arrested was in the act of mounting the stairs leading to the President's bed room. He is but one of the innumerable army of cranks whom the national tragedy has set in motion for the capital. Besides the Philadelphia lunatic, another one from abroad was taken in charge by the police authorities yesterday, having succeeded also in making his way to the White House portal.

To-day a man was arrested in Adjutant General Drum's office, and it was reported that he asserted that he had been commissioned by the Lord to kill Vice President Arthur. Further inquiry, however, disclosed the fact that the man was drunk, and said: "If Garfield dies and no one else will assassinate Arthur, I will."

Another lunatic walked up to the doorkeeper of the White House this morning and said: "I am directed by the Lord to apply this salve to the wounds of the President, which will then be instantly cured." He was driven off.

The second lunatic came on the scene shortly after one o'clock this afternoon. He dropped into the police headquarters, where one or two of the officers were drowsing the noon heat away, and aroused them from their slumbers with the startling announcement that the spirit of God had instructed him to come to Washington and kill Secretary Blaine. A couple of officers jumped to their feet and laid hold of him, seeing he was crazy. On searching him two half bricks were found in his coat pockets, and a suspicious bulging out of his breast, which one of the officers thought indicated the presence of a gun, was found on search to be caused by the presence there of an old pair of socks tightly wrapped up. He was talkative—said his name was Macnamara; that he was a native of Ireland; had been ordered to kill Queen Victoria, General Grant and Secretary Blaine. He claimed to be a spiritualist, and said his orders came from the same source as Guiteau's. He thought if he were only placed in the same cell with the latter he could get him to repent of his iniquities. He was lodged in Philadelphia, he said, and worked in Baldwin's locomotive factory. He had been at work there on Saturday, when the spirit ordered him here, and he was in such a hurry he walked all the way. His appearance (that of a tired-out tramp) bore out his assertion, as far as the walking from Philadelphia was concerned.

GUITEAU ADVISES ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Yesterday it was reported in the hearing of Guiteau that the president was dead. Shortly after he asked for writing material, and these been given him, he sat down and wrote a letter, addressed "President" Arthur, in which, after extending his congratulations to him, he gave him a lot of advice as to how to start out on his new administration. This letter he asked the jail officials to forward to Vice-President Arthur. It was needless to state, however, that his request was not complied with. The letter is understood to be now in the possession of District Attorney Corkhill, together with other of the assassin's papers.

THE LAW AS TO THE VACANCY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

It will be of interest at this time to recall the constitutional and statutory provisions in the event of a vacancy in the office of President of the United States. The constitutional provision reads as follows:

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Under this article of the Constitution Congress has by law provided in the act of 1792:

In case of removal, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected.

As the Senate during its recent session failed to elect a President *pro temporo*, and the House of Representatives, not having yet met, has not elected a Speaker, there exists no provision for filling a vacancy, should Mr. Arthur be in any way removed or disabled, except by the process of election, which would not, however, be consummated before the meeting of congress. The provision on this subject is as follows:

Whenever the office of President and Vice President both become vacant the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers published in each State.

The notification shall specify that electors of a President and Vice President shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, as follows:

First—If there shall be the space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday in December.

If there shall not be two months between the date and the notification and the first Wednesday in December, then the electors are to be chosen in the corresponding period of the following year, except when the term for which the President and Vice President were elected would expire in the following March, in which case, of course no special election would be held.

The recent editorial excursion to Long Branch,—of the Penn'a Ed. Association—was the larges and most pleasant yet enjoyed by, them. Philadelphia and New York were taken in, with several days at the sea shore at Long Branch. The splendid success of the excursion is due mainly to that capital organizer of these excursions, "Bob" Menamin, of Philad., Sec'y of the Association. The Penn'a railroad company showed its accustomed generosity in lending the party a special train, with Col. Wood, Gen'l Pass. Agent, and other officials, accompanying to add to the pleasurers of the trip. The entire crowd made the Leland Ocean Hotel, at Long Branch, their headquarters. This is one of the largest and best hotels along the sea shore, where guests are waited on like princes. Our crowded colums do not permit a more extend notice of the trip.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney-Wort, in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or bowels—*Home and Farm.*

EIGHT HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE BURNED.

BUFFALO, July 6.—The large feeding barns of J. French, near the stock yards, containing about 800 head of cattle were burned to-day. Nearly one half of the stock perished. Probably insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.

No palitable hospitable needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home. —*New York Independent.*

AN OLD WILL.

A Large Inheritance Awaiting the Lawful Heirs

Some two months ago the REPORTER made mention of a legacy which was awaiting the Bartholomei heirs from Germany. That this is not a myth will be seen from the following which we copy from the Altoona Sun:

We were shown, recently, a copy of a will written in German, and made by one Garhardt Caspar Bartholmei, in the year 1765, in which he bequeaths all of his property to his son, residing in the United States, named Johannes Bartholmei, and in case of his death, to his children and children's children. The estate, at the time of his death, amounted to a plantation of 302 acres near Magdeburg, in Prussia, valued at 140,000 thalers; two dwelling houses valued at 10,000 thalers each; two houses at 6,000 thalers each, and two at 5,000 thalers each. Also cash at the National Bank, the Orphan's House Bank, the Agricultural Bank, to the amount of 160,000 dollars.

From the will it appears that Mr. Bartholmei did not know of the whereabouts of his son except that he was in the United States of America, and makes it obligatory upon his executors to proclaim his son after his death, as sole heir, and use all means to find out his whereabouts in America, for which he bequeaths than 12,000 gulden.

The finding of Mr. Bartholmei, through some neglect or other, was however never accomplished, and to this day the money—amounting to at least $1,000,000—is still lying in court and ready for the heirs at any time they may appear.

It appears that the Bartholomels were all residing in Centre and Clinton counties, and an effort is now being made to get the heirs all together, a committee to meet in Lock Haven on May 21 for that purpose.

Allen Bartholmei, one of the heirs, his father and mother both being Bartholomais, having been cousins, lives on Eleventh avenue and Eighteenth street this city. It was his great-grandfather who is the sole heir to the estate.

Mr. Bartholmei has sent out evidence to the court of his being a descendant, and has been acknowledged as right. He expects to go to Europe in about two months. We hope that he may have a safe journey and bring back with him the inheritance to which he is entitled.

explosion occurred at noon to-day at Atkins & Bro's. Fishback rolling mill. Eight or ten men were badly scalded. At least three will die.

A FEARFUL FIRE.

One Person Killed and Six'een Wounded.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Marquis Sons' children's carriage manufactory, the Union furniture factory, Closterman's chair factory and Meader's furniture factory were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, and Reser's foundry was badly damaged. Charles Plott was killed and five others injured. Loss, $500,000. The fire is still raging in the lumber piles, but no danger of the adjoining property is apprehended.

Later.

After twenty-four hours of suspense it has been ascertained that none of Marquas' employers were burned in yesterday's fire at Cincinnati. Charles Peak, who jumped from the fifth story window, was the only one killed. Fifteen were injured; none fatally. The whole number of persons thrown out of employment is nine hundred and fifteen.

Had very sore eyes, almost blind. Peruna cured me. A. Benner, S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

AUGUST COURT.

GRAND JURORS.—Walker—D Deitrick. Howard boro—H A Moore. Halfmoon—Wm Wike. Liberty—M Pletcher. Huston—S Williams. Boggs—H Heaton, D B Malone. Rush—J Callaman. Patton—Jno Biddle. Millheim—G W Swartz, F P Musser. Spring—L C Gehrich. Benner—S A Marshal, J B Rockey. Worth—W Young. Ferguson—J Musser, Jr. Potter—J Witmer Wolf, J B Bitner, W McCormick, Jr. Haines—Isaac P Stover. Curtin—P Robb, C Singer. Snowshoe—Jno Gunsalis. Miles—Thos Brumgard.

TRAVERSE JURORS, 1ST WEEK.—Ferguson, Jno Love, O M Sheets, J E Ward, B F Homan. Potter—W R Camp, E B Hosterman, Jos Gilliland, Th Lingle, Wm Stiver, J P Miller, W A Kerr, W C Farner. College—R Peters, Geo Martz. Haines—Lewis Mensh, U. Stover, Geo Bower. Curtin—N J M'Closky. Worth—E R Jones, J Gingerich. Harris—John Weaver, J S Boal, W Bradford, Fergus Potter, J Confer, Jr. Boggs—Geo Fleck, I A Crider, C Curtin, L Shope. Marion—D K Miller. Burnside—W Zimmerman. Liberty—D Glosner. Patton—C M Cellers. Gregg—W H Bartholmew, Ed Krumrine. Philipsburg—D W Holt. Snowshoe—T Walker, Ed Poorman. Huston—W R Mattern. Halfmoon—Joe Cronister, S Mattern. Miles—H Wolf, D Roush. Spring—Geo Kaufman. Penn—Aaron Ulrick. Walker—W Cleyenstine.

TRAVERSE, 2ND WEEK.—Benner—C Dale, G W Rhodes, G F Emerick, A J Shivry. Millheim—J R Bair. Snowshoe—J H Holt, C Holt. Worth—A Shivery, W Beckwith, J G Jones. Bellefonte—L T Munson, J B Lane, G M Swartz, Jas Irvin, D E Kline, W H Wilkison. Union—G W Wilson. Haines—G R Spigelmyer, J H Wile. Philipsburg—D H Parker, A Jones. Harris—F M'Farland. Potter—D Evans. Rush—J Dumbleton. Howard—G D Johnson. Gregg—Henry Emerick. Ferguson—J B Mitchell. Miles—Jno Ruth. Boggs—E Zimmerman, H L Harvy, S Bathunt, Walker—D Dunkle, Sr. Taylor—D Beanes. Spring—C Eckenroth, J Lutz. College—D A Grove.

For three years my son was sore all over. Peruna cured him. J. Neuenschwander, S. S. Pittsburg.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

PE-RU-NA

"For pain in the limbs, back, stomach, breast, side or shoulder blades, take PERUNA."

"For cramp of the stomach, colic, diarrhœa, or vomiting, take PERUNA."

"For cough, asthma, night sweats, shortness of breath, take PERUNA."

"For chronic catarrh, bronchitis, pleurisy, and sore throat of any kind—PERUNA."

"PERUNA is the purest, most prompt and efficient medicine known to man."

"PERUNA is the best appetizer, purest tonic, most invigorator of the body and mind."

"If you can't sleep, take PERUNA; if weak or worried mentally, can't rest, take PERUNA."

"$1000 will be paid for the least impurity or mineral that may be found in PERUNA."

Sold everywhere. For pamphlet write to H. D. HARTMAN & Co., Osborn, Ohio.

If you are sick, feel badly, or in any way unwell, take PERUNA and regulate the bowels with

MAN-A-LIN

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. 6

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

BUSH HOUSE.

W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

Wanted

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

JOHN B. GOUGH'S brau' new book, entitled

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW

is the *best* chance offered to you. Its Scenes are drawn from the bright and shady sides of *life*, portrayed as only

John B. Gough

can pertray them. This grand work—*now for the first time published*—is the "booming" *book for agents*, and is outselling all others *ten to one*. *The thirty-third thousand* is now in press. Its immense sale has been made entirely by active canvassers. No other book compares with it for quick and profitable returns. We are starting more agents now than ever before, and we believe the sale of this book will reach *One Hundred Thousand Copies in the next few months.*

We want 1000 more agents at once, to supply this grand book to the thousands who are waiting for it. Remember the sale is *only now commencing*. The book is entirely new, and *most of the territory is now clear*. Agents, *now is your time to make money*, and at the same time circulate *the most highly first-class book*. Exclusive Territory and very Special Terms given. Send for our large circulars containing full particulars. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 5c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 4 Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 6 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

Card Collections.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2nd. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. Cragin & Co.,

116 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Farmers' SUPPLY STORE.

We are the authorized agents for the sale of the

CONKLIN WAGONS,

which come nearer perfection than any other wagons made. No other make competes with them in light running and durability. They have been in use many years in CENTRE COUNTY and none worn out. They are made better and better every year. We buy by the car load and keep a full stock of different sizes on hand of FARM, ROAD and LUMBER WAGONS, either narrow or wide track. BROAD WHEEL CONKLIN WAGONS MADE TO ORDER.

Cortland Buggies,

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, and

Platform Spring Wagons,

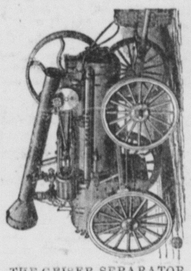
Like the Conklin company, the Cortland company make nothing but first-class goods and guarantee their work, which we sell at low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK before you buy and you will be convinced that we fulfill our declarations as to quality and style of goods. Our stock includes BUGGIES WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS, GENTLEMEN'S ROAD WAGONS, SIDE BAR BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

Our PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS are models of perfection. They are in every sense a standard wagon, which have never failed to give satisfaction.

We invite inspection of those we have on hand or any that are in use. Prices low.

We sell the OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, the standard plow of the age; it does its work so well that other makers try to imitate it. Price, with Jointer Pilot Wheel and extra Share, ($14) fourteen dollars, 5 per ct. off for cash. Three different Shares: "O" Share for soil easily plowed; "DS" Share for plowing dry ground, and "S" Share for plowing baked soil or gravelly ground. Price of Shares 50 cts. each.



THE GEISER SEPARATOR.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Geiser Threshers and Separators with horse powers; Portable and Traction Engines, Heebner's Level tread horse powers for one and two horses, with Threshers and Separators, GRAIN DRILLS. We sell the plainest, best made, most durable, lightest running grain spring drill, with or without fertilizer attachment, that has ever been offered to farmers in the state of Pennsylvania. One fact for farmers consideration: A drill with the least machinery, which performs the work is the most desirable implement for farmers use. We sell at the lowest prices, on the most liberal terms and guarantee satisfaction. A sample drill on exhibition at our store Call and see it.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.,

16 June, BELLEFONTE.

This Invitation Is From John Wanamaker.

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

NOTE.—Our large Catalogue, with prices and full directions for shopping by mail from any part of the United States, will be mailed gratuitously upon request, address JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

Parker's Hair Balsam.

An elegant, agreeable Hair Dressing that Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1 sizes.

Floreston Cologne.

A NEW AND FASHIONABLE PERFUME, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING, LASTING. SOLD BY DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS AT HAND TO COUNT. HISCOX & CO., N. Y. GREAT SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Sillilegia and many of the best medicines known are combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make it the Greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the

Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. It will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC is the Best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it never Intoxicates, and cures Drunkenness. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c. and $1 sizes. None genuine without signature of HISCOX & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

THE QUAKER CITY

Lawn Mower.

The best and most convenient Lawn Mower Out.

All sizes and prices lower than any other Lawn Mower now out.

Sold at

HICK'S HARDWARE,

16 Jun 6t BELLEFONTE

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 16jly

$10 [illegible] furnished free, with full instructions, by which you can make money rapidly. No one who is willing to work should fail to send for our circular, containing full information, directions, terms, etc., which we send free. Capital not required. You are your own employer, and can commence at home, and make money fast. Many are making fortunes. It is easy for any one to make money. You can engage in the business when all other employments fail. Now is the time. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 16jly

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

THE

CHICAGO BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RR

FOR ALL POINTS

EAST and WEST

THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (Reversible) Palace Sleeping Cars run only on this Line. C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to

J. O. A. HALL, Gen'l Eastern Agent, 256 Washington St., Boston, Mass. and 211 Broadway, New York.

JAMES R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

P. J. POTTER, Gen. Manager, Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 05 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 09 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	3 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	" Renovo	5 50 p m
"	" Kane	10 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 55 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 30 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	12 00 p m
"	" Philadelphia	3 30 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
"	" Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 55 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 55 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11 35 a m
"	" Renovo	9 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 00 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 15 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 25 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. R. & W. V. R. R.; at Emporium with K. N. & A. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDW-N, General Superintendent.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

CENTRE REPORTER.

RTE..... Associate Editor.

:O:

tall, Pa., Th'rs, July 14, '81

NESTY. INTEGRITY.

lectric Success.

Whitmer & Co.,
CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT,
SPRING MILLS, PA

ENERGY. PLUCK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Lambert and Duck advertise a valuable farm at private sale.

Quit buying humbug medicines. If you are not well, take Peruna. If costive, Manalin.

—Mr. John D. Foote, has been appointed Notary Public for Millheim, his present home.

—Prof. Bitner, formerly of the Select School, of this place, takes charge of the Penn Hall Academy. See his adv.

—Centre county has $257,312 worth of horses and mules, $96,844 worth of cattle.

—Chas. E. Hoy, blacksmith at Churchville, intends to pull stakes and go to Illinois. Will make sale July 30.

—All the vegetables and fruit now in market, can be had at Sechler's grocery. Every thing in season, always for sale there.

—Philip Stover, of near Woodward, killed three rattle snakes one day last week. The one had 9, another 15 and the third 19 rattles.

—Read the adv. of our young friend, Prof. Neff, under whose supervision the Centre Hall Select School will soon open its fall term.

—Thanks to our friend Wallace Duncan for an early telegram of the shooting of Garfield.

—Dinges still keeps up his reputation as the lowest cash dealer in Pennsvalley.

—Weather fearfully hot. Sunday the thermometer was 95 in the shade.

—J. G. Larimer, old democratic war horse of Spring, is out with his card for Associate Judge.

"They cannot tell a lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to Dr. Kindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

—Rev. Dr. Wolf, of Gettysburg, a brother of Wm. Wolf, of this place, paid his native valley a visit last week, and also called upon the REPORTER.

—For a good understanding—a neatly fitting and comfortable boot or shoe, try B. F. Kister, Millheim, and you wont miss it—he is one of the slickest workmen in the valley.

—Wm. Moyer, of Miles, called upon the REPORTER. He reports a good harvest in that section; he makes the best flour around there.

—The canning season has opened and Dinges has opened a lot of new sugar.

—The name of our friend D. Z. Kline, appears among the announcements for Associate Judge. Mr. Kline is an unswearving democrat.

If you have no Peruna pamphlet get one immediately. Address S. B. Hartman & Co., Osburn, Ohio.

—Mr. B. F. Weiser, blacksmith of this place, a short time ago, had a piece of hot iron, about ½ inch square, fall into his shoe, causing a severe burn on his foot before the shoe could be removed. Inflamation has set in, and Mr. Weiser is now seriously laid up and suffers greatly as a result.

VALENTINE'S IRON WORKS, PA.

F. P. GREEN—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Green's Liver Pills in my family for several years and consider them the *Best Pills* any family can use. I believe they have saved me hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. WM. BROWN.

—During last week Mary Maize, of Millheim, while picking cherries at John Coye's, near Aaronsburg, had the misfortune to fall from the tree fracturing her arm near the wrist. Also Mrs. Michael Smith fell from a tree dislocating her arm.

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "Sellers' Liver Pills," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true.

—Ex-Governor Curtin, in a suit against the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley railroad company for damages in running their road through his farm near Chambersburg, has been awarded $1,650 by a jury.

—Hurrah for Dinges! because he sells goods cheaper than any merchant in Pennsvalley and is going to keep at it if he must sell below cost. Hurrah we say.

—Frank Bowersox, of Penn twp., is using an Osburn self binding reaper this season. It is the only one in the neighborhood, and quite a curiosity to see. The binding attachment works almost as though endowed with human intelligence.

—We are informed by our old friend Sam'l Brown, of Linden Hall, that quite a fierce storm passed over that section on Monday, 4th, tearing down fences and trees. A number of sheep were killed by falling trees. The hay crop in his section was a good one.

—About the next thing we will hear of is that some rival merchant has attempted to assassinate Dinges because he has ruined high prices by his low cash system.

—The hay-crop in this county was a good one. Some farmers in the lower end of this and Brush valley had such an abundance of grass, that some fields remain uncut. Our farmers are now busy harvesting. The grain crop in this county is a pretty fair one.

—Doll & Mingle, Bellefonte, offer inducements in the way of buying boots and shoes that you can not find at any other house. Give them a call.

—We have proof of the fact, that over in Centre county, a Centre Hall man actually wasted two hours of precious time examining a railroad map to find out whether he would pass through Pittsburg before reaching Tyrone.—*Tyrone Herald.*

—That's a cursed hot so, just to save the reputation of Tyrone. The fellow was a Tyroneer and wanted to go west, found his way to Centre Hall and examined the map to see whether Tyrone really lay down in Jersey.

—The hot weather has no effect on Dinges, as he still keeps open.

—The storm on the afternoon of the 4th, blew in the north end of the school house, in this place, sending the brick and morter crashing through the first floor, some of the debris falling into the school-rooms. Fortunately the schools were closed, otherwise some lives might have been lost.

—EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The Queen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for Ladies and Children, and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders for Ladies. [illegible] should be without them; our leading [illegible] recommend them, and [illegible] praise. These goods are [illegible] ladies who have made [illegible] children a study, [illegible] them to some [illegible] to introduce [illegible] certainly [illegible] in every [illegible] ready [illegible] man [illegible] have [illegible]

—When you go to Philadelphia, you want to stop at a hotel which is near the heart of the business portion of the city; and besides, you wish to be in a hotel that is neat and easy in all its departments and where one is right at home. The St. Cloud hotel, on Arch, between 7th and 8th streets, has all these requirements—it is first class in every sense, except in charges, which are moderate. The proprietors of the St. Cloud, are perfect gentlemen, and spare no effort to make their guests comfortable. On account of its pleasant location most of Centre county people stop at the St. Cloud, and as the REPORTER desires to see all its readers who may visit the city in good, clean, pleasant quarters, so necessary to make one enjoy the city, we advise all to register at the St. Cloud hotel—for we know whereof we speak.

—We were pleased to have several visits from Mr. Strohmeier, who is a director in a company which contemplates a new line of railroad through Pennsylvania to New York. The line decided to pass through the Snowshoe coal region, thence through Clearfield, Jefferson, Clarion and Mercer to Cleveland. The contemplated line will shorten the distance between New York and Chicago considerably over 100 miles. The engineers are now engaged in the Beech Creek section making surveys.

—The Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, issues against all kinds of accidents to the person, at low rates. The following are some of the accidents for which indemnity has been paid through W. B. Rankin, agent at Bellefonte, Pa.

A E Garbrick,	Bellefonte,	hand cut,	$5 64
Samuel Rice,	"	arm bruised,	11 50
H O Hoffer,	"	leg broken,	200 00
H S Derworth,	"	hip wrenched,	5 00
John R Bartlett,	"	toe crushed,	17 14
J A Kesler,	"	foot burned,	22 86
E A Smith,	"	finger crushed,	25 00
John Getz,	Lemont,	hand cut,	5 00
B B Kreamer,		collar bone dislocated	100 00
Edwin Gephart,	Zion,	leg bruised,	5 00
J A Hazel,	Mann's Works,	back wrenched,	4 29
Frank Markel,	Unionville,	finger crushed,	2 86
A S Ammerman,	"	wrist sprained	5 36
J W Giddings,	"	finger crushed,	5 31
J W Ehgris,	"	wrist sprained,	4 29
	"	finger crushed,	8 64
J H Smith,		hip wrenched,	2 14
A Bathord,	Kilesburg,	foot burned,	10 00
J A Keith,	Howard,	wrist broken,	50 00
Jas Osman,	Boalsburg,	hand injured,	100 00
J Houser,	State College,	arm torn off,	75 00
Andrew Gregg,	Centre Hall.	hand injured,	15 00
Total,			$822,61

—We are informed that the Penn's Railroad Co. commenced this spring to relay the entire track of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad with new iron and steel rails, put in new ties, and expended for that purpose during the month of May upwards of $25,000. They expect, in a very short time, to have the entire road in first-class order, to fully accommodate the large business now being done on it.

—A new departure in Centre Hall is the sewing machine agency of J. Q. A. Kennedy's for the new light running Home machine, which is considered the best the world over. Mr. Kennedy not being at the expense of keeping up a wagon to run over the county, can furnish machines from $10 to $15 less than the list price. Call and see them.

Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, of 6 says:—On last Saturday evening the train past on the L. & T. Road bounced the track somewhere between Millmont and Laureiton. Five cars loaded with lumber, were badly wrecked. The passenger coach in the rear also skipped the track but remained right side up, and was not damaged. No one was hurt. Two wrecking trains arrived on the scene the same evening and cleared the track.

—Dinges', Dinges', is the word on the mouth of every lady when she wishes to go shopping.

—The dwelling of Christ. Gingerich, at Boalsburg, was struck by lightning on Thursday afternoon, 7. The chimney and one of the floors were badly shattered and one of the children stunned by the shock. A few days before the house of representative Murray, in same place, was also struck by lightning, with slight damage.

Letters remaining in the post office at Centre Hall, Pa., July 13, 1881.

James Dullen, J. G. Londen, Mrs. Annie M. Shaffler, and Mrs. Hanna Stiffler.

J. A. REESMAN, P. M.

—Mr. John S. Hoy, one of Marion township's good democrats, announces himself as a candidate for Associate Judge.

SHERIFF.

For the REPORTER.

The time will soon be at hand when the democracy of Centre County will meet in convention to put in nomination suitable persons to fill the different offices, and as the candidates are numerous, and all are zealous to make the nomination, it will be no small matter to select the men by the convention who are best fitted to serve us for the next three years; among the announcements for Sheriff we find the name of Daniel Neidigh, of Furguson township, and we at this end of the county claim that he is worthy and should receive the earnest support and consideration of the democracy; he was born and raised among us, has always been a democrat, and not only he but all of his ancestres were supporters of the party, and none of them ever held nor asked for any office. Mr. Neidigh is an honorable man, well qualified for the position, and if nominated will receive the unanimous support of the party. HAINES TWP.

A CHURCH IN SAN MATEO, MEXICO, FALLS, KILLING OVER FIFTY PERSONS.

"Dispatches received from Oaxaca announce the falling of a church roof in San Mateo, killing over fifty people. The church was being rebuilt, and at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning a workman fell from the roof. All the others rushed to get off at the same instant, causing the roof to fall. The worshippers below mostly women, were instantly killed. Twenty of the workmen on the roof were also killed, and others fatally wounded.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES OF A RUSSAIN TOWN CONSUMED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The fire at Minsk, which broke out on Sunday last is still raging. Over 500 houses have been destroyed.

DECATUR, Ala., July 8.—During a thunder storm last evening lightning struck a barn where a number of people sought refuge. Four were killed outright and eight seriously injured.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c., &c. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for phamphlets.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Wheat red, 1.23; corn 54; oats 40.

Cattle—Prime 6@7; common 5@.

Sheep, prime 5; medium5½.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The Fall Term of this Select School, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 25th of July, 1881.

All persons desiring to obtain a thorough education or preparation for teaching are respectfully invited to attend. Tuition from $4.00 to $8.00 per term.

Boarding to be had at very reasonable rates.

For further information address

C. R. NEFF, Principal,
14jul 2. Centre Hall. Pa

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.
(Prof. Wolf's Select School.)

The Fall Term of the Spring Mills Academy will begin on the 25th of July.

Thorough instruction in the English Branches and Classics will be imparted. Special attention will be given to those preparing to teach. Boarding can be had for $2.00 or $2 25 per week. The School will be subjected to the visitation and advice of Prof. D. M. Wolf.

For further information apply to

H. F. BITNER, A. M., Teacher,
Penn Hall, Pa.
14 jul 2t

A DENIAL

Bellefonte, Pa., July 5, 1881.

Editor of the CENTRE REPORTER: I would beg leave to inform the readers of the CENTRE REPORTER—that it is a misrepresentation and a falsehood, that there is a family ring in which I am connected and that if certain candidates for Co. Commissioner are elected, that I am to become the Com's Clerk. There never have been any such arrangements made nor would I accept the position, from the fact that my health is not sufficient to fill the position.

Respectfully Yours
ADAM YEARICK

A Smooth Complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents, July 3rd, by Rev. T. D. Weidemeyer, Mr. Geo. B. Shaffer, of Haines twp., to Miss Clara O. Kurstetter, of Penn twp., Centre Co.

On the 19 ult., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. W. M. Landes, Mr. John H. DeLong to Miss Assenth Stover, both of east end of Brush Valley.

On 16 ult., by Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. Samuel Ryder, of Coburn, Centre county, Pa., to Miss Amanda A. Wenrick, of Pine Creek, Lycoming county.

On 24 of May, at Rock Forge Benner twp., Mr. Harry M. Koch, and Miss Chrisele A. Bubb, of Montoursville, Pa.

DIED.

On 26 of June, at Penn Hall, Pa., Mrs. Margaret Krape, aged 87 years, 10 months and 25 days.

On the 8th inst., in Haines twp., Mrs. Catharine Stover, wife of Sameul Stover, aged 68 years, 1 month and 26 days.

On the 2nd inst., in Potters Mills, Centre Co., Pa., Sarah Susan, youngest child of William and Catharine From, aged 4 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Also on the 9th inst., at the same place, being the second child of the same family, Charles Deibl McClosky, aged 7 years, 2 months and 20 days.

No one but these parents themselves know how sad and painful is this sudden surprise of the death of their beloved children. Aside from the vacancy created in the family, it left a deep and sore wound in their hearts which it will take years to heal. Hopeful, however, as they may be respecting their happy state, they, in the midst of their grief, calmly and submissively call after each departed one in the language of the poet:

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Young spirit! rest thee now.
Even while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

Dust, to its narrow house beneath!
Soul, to its place on high!—
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die.

Lone on the path, and sad the bowers,
Whence thy meek smile is gone;
But O, a brighter home than ours
In heaven is now thine own!"

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce that John S. Hoy, of Marrion, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. G. Larrimer, of Spring, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. Z. Kline, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Wm H. Miller, of Harris, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We authorized to announce that John K. Runkle, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages,

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that L. T. Munson, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel T. Wieland, of Harris, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel K. Faust, of Miles, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Michael Kerstetter, of Spring, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratip usages.

We are authorized to announce that George Hoffer, of College, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. H. Noll, of Spring, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Leathers, of Howard, is a candidate for sheriff subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that T. J. Dunkle, of Rush, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Neidigh, of Ferguson, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Coldren, of Gregg, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that Fergus Potter, of Harris, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic usages.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. W. Spangler, of Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. Keller, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Dunkle, of Walker, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Wolf, of Miles, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that P. F. Bottorf, of Ferguson, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Christ Alexander, of Penn, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Sam'l Decker, of Walker, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Greist, of Unionville, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Hoy, Jr., of Marion, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Arney, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that H. E. Duck, of Penn, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that Joe. W. Furey, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Thomas B. Jamison, of Gregg, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Henry Beck, of Spring, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jas. A. M'Clain, of Boggs, will be a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to annouce that John F. Gray, of Patton, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Meyers, of Harris, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Frank E. Bible, of Spring, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

ITS ACTION IS SURE AND SAFE.

The celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the special convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the new advertisement for particulars.—*South and West.*

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offer at private sale a valuable farm situate in Gregg township, 4 miles west of Madisonburg, containing 102 acres of good land, about 15 acres are good timberland. Thereon a good dwelling, barn and other outbuildings, good Orchard and good running water. The farm is under good cultivation. It will be sold as a whole or in halves to suit purchasers. Terms easy.

BENJ. LIMBERT.
FRANK P. DUCK.
Gregg township. Jul 14 6t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT Public Sale. We the undersigned executors of the will and testament of Jac. Spangler, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1881. A valuable farm, situated in Potter twp., Centre Co., 1 mile west of Potters Mills, known as the farm of Jacob Spangler, dec'd, containing 140 acres more or less. Thereon erected a good large two story frame dwelling house, summer, wood and smoke houses, bugey shed, large bank barn, good as new, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm contains good fruit of all kinds, a stream of never failing water, a cistern and a never failing well of good water near the door. The farm is situated near to a post office, store and mill, and only 7 miles from a railroad station. There are about 110 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and under good fence, the balance is good timber land timbered with oak, sugar, linn, and pine.

Terms of sale.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, balance in two equal payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. W. SPANGLER,
JACOB WAGNER, JR.,
Jun 30 Executors.

MILLIONS OF
PLANTS!
Cabbage $2.00 and Celery $2.50 per 1000 by express. Larger quantities at still lower rates. Send for free circulars. Address,
L. F. Tillinghast
Lapland, Lac. Co. Fla.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES! **WHY?**
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.
☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.
☞ *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*
GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs.
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John W. Krumrine, late of Gregg twp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KRUMRINE,
F. H. VANVALZAH,
30jun6t. Spring Mills, Pa.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles below mentioned, at constable's sale, on the 15th of June, as the property of J. C. Brown, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure; all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same: 2 horses, 5 shoats, 1 two-horse wagon, plow, harrow, buggy, sleigh, and grain in the ground.

JOANNA BROWN.
23jun3t. Linden Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susan Lee, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immadiate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT LEE, Admr.,
jun 6t. Centre Hill, Pa.

C AND N-W RAILWAY

—THE—
Chicago & North-Western RAILWAY
Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED BEST EQUIPPED and SOON TO BE
LEADING RAILWAY
OF THE
WEST AND NORTHWEST!
It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in
Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado Idaho, Montana Nevada, and for
Council Bluffs, Omaha, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,
DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY.
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories and the West Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac Watertown, Hougton, Neenah Menasha St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismark, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota Wisconsin and the Northwest.
At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North Western and the U. P. R'ds depart from, arrive and use the same Union Depot.
At Chicago, close connections are made with the Sioux City, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys and the Kankakee and Fox Maudlaw'on.
Close connections made at Junction Points.
It is the ONLY LINE running
Pullman Hotel Dining Cars
BETWEEN
CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFFS
Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.
Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your tickets before you buy, if they do not read over the Chicago & North Western Railway.
If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route, AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.
All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.
MARVIN HUGHITT V. P. & Gen'l Manag'r, Chicago.
14aprly

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte
feb1f

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law.
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

H. K. HICKS
Has the largest Stock of Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Coach and Saddlery Hardware
that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the
Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,
that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.
21ap

Full Particulars.

On the 1st of this month our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at Oak Hall was seven hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-one cents.

$743.175.81

These are the exact figures.

Where is there another such stock to select from?
The old house has been remodeled.
The old hands (most of them) are still there.
The old principles of just and right prices, sound goods, fashionable styles, substantial finish, are strictly adhered to.

John Wanamaker

Who founded the business, is at Oak Hall every day looking after things, and in all the history of Oak Hall it was

Never so wide awake

to push up its high standards and drop down to lowest prices.

☞ *An old-time greeting to our friends everywhere, and another cordial invitation extended to come to Oak Hall.*

Wanamaker & Brown,
OAK HALL,
Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
The Largest Clothing House in America.

Postscript.

The last new thing we have done is to open a TEN DOLLAR ROOM, where we have gathered a great lot of full Suits, suitable for dress or business, which we shall sell at $10.

You can judge of the cheapness of our stock by seeing what we can do for $10. W. & B.

THE GREAT
BEE HIVE
STORES.

Strictly One Price.

Grand CLEARING Sale

Of all Summer Goods for the next 30 days. We are bound to sell the above goods, regardless of price, as we must have the room for Fall Goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Dress Goods,
Cambrics, and Lawns.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In White Goods,
Table Linens
and Napkins.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Boots and Shoes,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Hosiery, Gloves,
and Underwear.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Corsets, Ribbons,
and Ties.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Laces, Lace Ties,
and Fans.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Gents' Shirts,
Collars and Ties.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Gents' Hats, Straw Hats at a Great Reduction.

Leave your measure for a summer suit. We will make you one to order, good goods and best make, at such a low price that it will pay you to get one for next summer.

We manufacture the Bee Hive Overall, the best in the market. Warranted not to rip.

Call early and secure some of the above bargains for the next 30 days.

Yours, Respectfully,

Bauland & Newman,
Originators of the One Price System,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

RECEIVING GOODS ALMOST DAILY TO KEEP UP MY STOCK.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS IN EVERY LINE. EVERYTHING SOLD AT BARGAINS.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

In order to close our entire stock of Light-Weight Goods, which is almost complete in each department, we have marked down every garment in our establishment to such low prices that it will be to the advantage of the public to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain the greatest bargains ever offered in

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, ETC.

We are bound to close out all our Light-Weight Goods to make room for our New Fall Stock.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE, Opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte.

Clevan Dinges.

Cheapest Store
—IN—
CENTRE COUNTY

Mr. Dinges has positively the cheapest store in the valley, and it will be well for you to call on him and examine his stock and prices, and you will find the best quality of goods at cheaper rates than elsewhere.

You may think he is trying to talk or fill up his ad., but this is not the case as he will show.

My object in selling goods cheaper than other merchants, is simply to convince the people of our valley that it is not necessary to go away from home to buy cheap but you can save at least $1 on every $10 by dealing with me, if you can't I don't ask your trade.

Again another object is to establish a first class store in this valley that goods will be sold at cash prices. All this I am doing at present, as many of my friends know.

It will pay you to come 15 or 18 miles to my store, as a number of my customers are doing.

I ask your attention to the above facts and tell you candidly that I am selling better goods at cheaper prices than any other merchant in Pennsvall-y.

I have the largest bargains in Clothing ever offered in the county. Examine my stock before buying. Very respectfully soliciting a call I remain yours &c.

CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall, Pa.

VALENTINES & CO.'S STORES.

The Largest Dealres in Centre County.

—WE ARE OFFERING NEW—
BARGAINS EVERY DAY.

RIO COFFEE 12 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.

A BUCKET, WASHBOARD AND A CAKE OF SOAP, FOR 25 CENTS.

A GLASS SET—4 PIECES, FOR 25 CENTS.

12 GLASS DISHES FOR 25 CENTS

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
at Bottom Prices.

A Bargain—Ingrain Carpets at 40 Cents a Yard.

KID GLOVES, 75 cts per Pair.

STRAW HATS at 4c. each.

Although we have sold nearly two carloads of Mackerel this spring, we still have a nice stock of new Mackerel for harvest.

We pay CASH or Trade for Butter Eggs, Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.

Call and see our spring Suits. We give you value for money with our Clothing.

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

A painter in San Francisco while at work in the fourth story of a building fell down the elevator shaft, a distance of sixty feet, breaking his spine by striking the engineer who was standing on the elevator. The blow caused a fracture of the engineer's skull and neither of the men survived the injuries from this terrible fall.

A scientific, agricultural, and industrial exposition will be held at the city of Orizaba, Mexico, in November next, under the auspices of the government of the State of Vera Cruz. Arrangements have been made for all necessary space in the exhibition building for exhibits from the United States, and all goods intended for exhibition are exempted by law from import duties. Reduced rates for passage and freight have been secured from points in the United States to Vera Cruz, and a cordial invitation has been extended to citizens of this country to participate in the exposition, either as visitors or exhibitors.

Whittier's Almanac for 1881, published in London, in its statistical columns gives the number of Christians among English-speaking peoples of the world as follows:

Episcopalians	18,000,000
Methodists	14,250,000
Presbyterians	10,250,000
Baptists	8,000,000
Congregationalists	6,000,000
Unitarians	1,000,000
Union sects	1,500,000
Total Protestants	59,000,000
Roman Catholics	13,500,000
Non-religious	18,500,000
	91,000,000

Mr. Alexander Sinclair, editor of the Glasgow *Herald*, who has been making an extensive tour of the United States, going so far West as the Rocky mountains, says the desire to emigrate from Scotland to the United States is more so than formerly, especially among the better class of farmers—men who have a little money. There is a feeling of independence growing up, a desire to own land for themselves, that pervades all the members of the Scottish farming community, so that as soon as they can get what they consider undoubted information about the farming lands of this country, and make sure where is the best place to go, they will come over in large numbers.

That schism in the Nihilist body to which all thinking Russians have long looked as their only hope of peace appears to have begun at last. A new Nihilist journal, the *Black Division*, has arisen in opposition to the *Will of the People*, and anonymous letters supposed to emanate from its managers have assured the czar and his chief officers that the death sentence passed upon them by the Nihilist committee will not be executed. It would seem, however, that all these comforting assurances have not emboldened the government to relax its precautions. Two hundred soldiers have reinforced the guard at Peterhof, the czar's summer residence, and all the officials employed upon the sixteen miles of rail connecting it with St. Petersburg have been photographed in order to facilitate the detection of Nihilist emissaries.

A good antidote to the mining fever may possibly be found by some persons who contemplate exchanging a comfortable home for they know not what, in the following paragraph from the San Francisco *Bulletin*: There are not less than 2,000 prospectors in the mountains of California at the present time. Most of them have been prospecting for ten or twenty years. They are all poor. With few exceptions they have been poor and "hard up" all the time. They do not average fifty cents a day the year round, and no men work harder or more hours a day. They live on the coarsest and cheapest food, with no luxuries, and wear the cheapest clothing. But they toil on month after month and year after year, hopefully and courageously, infatuated and driven forward with the belief that they will "strike it rich" one of these days, and then they will have a rest and a good time "down at the Bay" or at the old home "in the States."

A large crowd witnessed the departure of the Rodgers, the Polar relief ship, when she sailed from San Francisco in search of the Jeannette. The vessel carries five whale boats and an ice dingy, and has a house on deck forward, in which is the apothecary's dispensary and bath-room. The Rodgers is provisioned, coaled, officered and manned for a long cruise. Her stores are sufficient for four years, and could be eked out to last five years if necessary. She is heavily sheathed with three-inch oak planks, and in addition to her regular stationary ship pumps, she carries two auxiliary steam pumps. The cruise will be from San Francisco to St. Berry, thence to St. Lawrence bay, along the coast of Siberia. The vessel is ordered to go as far north as Herald island. If nothing definite is learned by that time a different course is to be pursued, and it will go to Wrangle island, along the southern shore, and winter there. Unless information is obtained calculated to justify Lieutenant Berry in remaining longer, he will return by the end of the second year. There are fourteen officers and crew on board, a steward, two cooks, three firemen and fifteen able-bodied seamen.

China is possibly on the eve of a very important political occurrence. The present emperor Tsaitien, a child but ten years old, is in poor health and likely to die at any moment. Of course he is only a nominal ruler, at best, the real power being exercised by the emperor's father, Prince Chun. This man is enlightened, intelligent and progressive to a high degree, and under his influence many reforms have been instituted, and the empire has made substantial progress in modern ideas. He is supported in his policy by Li Hung Chang, commander of the army, and the most distinguished and influential subject of the emperor. There is, however, a strong reactional party, and should Tsaitien die there is fear that by the accession of another monarch this party might gain control and overthrow all that has been done by Chun and Li Hung Chang, close the ports to foreigners, expel the missionaries and restore as far as possible the old order of exclusiveness and nonprogressiveness. Such a policy could not in the nature of things continue in active force for any considerable length of time, but even an attempted enforcement of it would result in serious danger to foreigners, and especially Christian missionaries.

The czar is living in complete seclusion at Peterhof, on the Gulf of Finland, twenty miles from St. Petersburg. The little harbor is guarded by two gunboats and a torpedo boat and the palace by detachments from the guards and Cossack patrols. He sees no one but members of his suite and his ministers, and when he takes a walk in the grounds he is accompanied by an escort of officers. This prison life is telling on him and he looks weary and haggard. The superstitious in St. Petersburg do not expect him to return alive from Peterhof. Peter the Great received the injuries from which he died at Peterhof and the boy-czar Ivan and Peter III. were murdered there. It has the reputation of being an uncanny spot. It is said that Nihilists have been arrested in the dense woods which almost surround the castle and that attempts have been made to fire both the woods and the castle. Correspondents who have visited Peterhof say, however, that the precautions taken to secure the czar's safety are such that it is impossible for the Nihilists to reach him either by bomb or poison. He is a closer prisoner than any exile in Siberia, and is said to have grimly remarked to one of the foreign ambassadors the other day, "that his subjects in the mines had no reason to complain, seeing that he shared their captivity and was at the mercy of a master more bloodthirsty than a Cossack." The czarina is utterly broken down.

THE RECORD OF DISASTER.

List of the Principal Disasters of Recent Years on Sea and River.

The wreck of the Victoria, which has resulted in such a heavy loss of life, will recall similar disasters in recent years. Last year was remarkable for the destruction of steamships, no less than 147 having been lost. Three of these disasters were of peculiar interest, and excited unusual horror on account of the number of persons who were either drowned or burned—the collision between the Narragansett and Stonington in Long Island sound, the burning of the Seawanhaka in East river, and the foundering off the Florida coast of the City of Vera Cruz. The Narragansett, of the Providence line, was run into on the night of June 11, by the Stonington of the same line off Cornfield Point, New York. The Narragansett caught fire and sunk. The scenes of the night were terrible. Of the 350 passengers who were on board, about fifty were lost. Close on the heels of this disaster came the burning of the Seawanhaka, by which about forty lives were lost. The boat ran between New York and summer resorts on the north shore of Long Island. On the afternoon of June 28, while the Seawanhaka was abreast of Blackwell's Island, fire broke out. Through the heroism of Captain Smith, who though badly burned, remained at the wheel, the boat was beached, where she burned to the water's edge. The recollection of the awful scenes of that afternoon, as the passengers, with whom the boat was well filled, endeavored to save themselves from death by fire and water, is still fresh. The foundering at sea on August 28, of the City of Vera Cruz, as she was on her way from New York to Havana, caused a great deal of excitement, which was heightened by the two disasters which had preceded it. Thirty-four lives were lost. Two other accidents which occurred last year resulted in heavy loss of life—the sinking of the French steamer Oncle Joseph, which met in collision the steamer Oritigna, off Spezzia, on November 24, 250 persons being drowned; and the foundering 70 miles from Bombay, of the British steamer Vingoria, 190 persons losing their lives.

One of the most dreadful calamities of recent years was the blowing up of the boilers of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield, on Sunday, July 31, 1871, just as she was about to leave the slip at the foot of Whitehall street, New York. There were from two hundred to 250 passengers on board at the time, about eighty of whom lost their lives and over one hundred of whom were more or less injured by the explosion. The forward half of the boat, where most of the passengers were seated, was blown to fragments. On the night of August 29, in the following summer, a schooner ran into the propeller Metis, of the Providence line, and sunk her. The Metis had 104 passengers and a crew of forty-four men, some of whom floated ashore at Watch Hil on the upper deck of the propeller. Fifty-three persons lost their lives by the accident. In September, 1878, an excursion steamer, the Princess Alice, was run down in the Thames, and about 600 lives were lost. In November of the same year the Hamburg-American steamer Pommerania came into collision with a bark and went down off Folkestone. Sixty-five lives were lost. On May 31, 1878, the German iron-clad Grosser Kurfurst, while steaming in the British Channel, came into collision with the Konig Wilhelm, of the same squadron, and went down almost immediately. Over 300 lives were lost in this disaster. One of the strangest accidents of modern times occurred off the Isle of Wight on March 24, 1878. In the afternoon the British training ship Eurydice, an old wooden sailing vessel, was seen by the people on shore moving along under full sail. Soon a driving snow storm set in, and when the clouds cleared away the Eurydice was not in sight. She had been capsized, and of the 311 persons on board only two were saved. Nearly 100 lives were lost by the wreck of the steamer Metropolis on Currituck Beach, N. C., in January, 1878. The United States ship Huron ran ashore near Oregon inlet, N. C., on November 24, 1877, in a storm, and was completely wrecked. Ninety-six officers and men were lost.

Within the last forty years the disasters and mysteries of the sea have been many. Among these are to be remembered the great loss of life on the Ville du Havre, the wreck of the Northfleet with 325 persons on board, the loss of the Arctic with 300 passengers, the mystery of the City of Boston by which 480 persons perished, the burning of the Austria with 470 souls, the stranding of the Panama with 400 deaths, the destruction of the Royal Charter and 440 lives, the loss of the President with 109 persons on board, the burning of the Independence when 140 persons were lost and the wreck of the Atlantic, which resulted in the death of 431 persons.

Arab Oddities.

An Arab entering a house removes his shoes, but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side, while his wife mills the cow upon the left side. Writing a letter, he puts nearly all the compliments on the outside. With him the point of a pin is its head, while its head is made its heel. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in the summer, while his feet may well enough go naked in winter. Every article of merchandise which is liquid, he weighs, but measures wheat, barley and a few other articles. He reads and writes from right to left. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast, about as much for dinner, but after the work of the day is done, sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil, or better yet, boiled butter. His sons eat with him, but the females of his house wait till his lordship is done. He rides a donkey when traveling, his wife walking behind. He laughs at the idea of walking in the street with his wife, or of ever vacating his seat for a woman. He knows no use for chairs, tables, knives, forks, nor even spoons, unless they are wooden ones. Bedsteads, bureaus and fireplaces may be placed in the same category. If he be an artisan he does work sitting, perhaps using his feet to hold what his hands are engaged upon. Drinks cold water with a sponge, but never bathes in it unless his home be on the sea-shore. Is rarely seen drunk—too seldom speaks the truth—is deficient in affection for his kindred—has little curiosity and no imitation—no wish to improve his mind—no desire to surround himself with the comforts of life.

Suicides from High Places.

The first attempt to commit suicide on the New York elevated railroad was made a few days ago by a young woman who threw herself from a station platform in front of an approaching train. In the large cities of the world the high places accessible to the public have come to be utilized for the purpose of suicide. Many persons bent on self-destruction have leaped from the parapet of the High Bridge aqueduct across the Harlem river, and have been killed by the fall of over a hundred feet. Superstitious laborers engaged about the pumping-house have told stories of phantom shapes flitting along the capstones of the masonry on moonlight nights, or ascending the flights of stairs without stepping; and it is told of one of the men that though his working hours ceased at 2 o'clock in the morning, he would never cross the bridge to his home till after daylight. Since a drunken man leaped from above the keystone of the central arch, and lived to resume his occupation of fishing from the neighboring wharf, which exploit has been followed by descents in safety by two or three venturous persons, the place has been abandoned for purposes of suicide, as offering, perhaps too many chances of failure. After the Brooklyn bridge shall have been completed, it will, unless closely watched by guards, offer facilities for suicide which cannot fail to attract those who may be tired of life.

HOW TO PREVENT DROWNING.

A Timely Article that Ought to be Read by Everybody.

I wish to show how drowning might, under ordinary circumstances, be avoided, even in the case of persons otherwise wholly ignorant of what is called the art of swimming. The numerous frightful casualties render every working suggestion of importance, and that which I here offer I venture to think is entirely available.

When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls, or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of the water. But when a man who cannot "swim" falls into the water he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and is virtually insubmergible. In order, then, to escape drowning it is only necessary to do as the brute does, and that is to tread or walk the water. The brute has no advantage in regard to his relative weight, in respect of the water, over man, and yet the man perishes while the brute lives. Nevertheless, any man, any woman, any child who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the animal does, if only he will, and that without any prior instruction or drilling whatever. Throw a dog into the water and he treads or walks instantly, and there is no imaginable reason why a human being under like circumstances should not do as the dog does.

The brute indeed walks in the water instinctively, whereas the man has to be told. The ignorance of so simple a possibility—namely, the possibility of treading water, strikes me as one of the most singular things in the history of man, and speaks very little indeed of his intelligence. He is, in fact, as ignorant on the subject as is the new-born babe. Perhaps something is to be ascribed to the vague meaning which is attached to the word swim. When a man swims it means one thing, when a dog swims it means another and quite a different act. The dog is wholly incapable of swimming as a man swims, but nothing is more certain than that a man is capable of swimming, and on the instant, too, as a dog swims, without any previous training or instruction, and that by so doing without fear or hesitancy he will be just as safe in the water as the dog is.

The brute in the water continues to go on all fours, and the man who wishes to save his life and cannot otherwise swim, must do so too, striking alternately, one-two, one-two, but without hurry or precipitation, with hand and foot, exactly as the brute does. Whether he be provided with paw or hoof, the brute swims with the greatest ease and buoyancy. The human being, if he will, can do so too, with the further immense advantage of having a paddle-formed hand, and of being able to rest himself when tired, by floating, a thing of which the animal has no conception. Bridget Money, a poor Irish emigrant, saved her own life and her three children's lives, when the steamer conveying them took fire on Lake Erie, by floating herself and making them float, which simply consists in lying quite still, with the mouth shut and the head thrown well back in the water. The dog, the horse, the cow, the swine, the deer and even the cat all take to the water on occasion and sustain themselves perfectly without any prior experience whatever. Nothing is less difficult, whether for man or brute, than to tread water, even for the first time. I have done so often, using the feet alone or the hands alone, or the whole four many times, with perhaps one of my children on my back. Once I recollect being carried a good way out to sea by the receding tide at Boulogne, but regained the shore without difficulty. A drop of water once passed through the rima of the glottis, and on another occasion I experience such sudden indisposition that if I had been unable to float it must, I think, have gone hard with me.

Men and animals are able to sustain themselves for long distances in the water, and would do so much oftener were they not incapacitated, in regard of the former, at least, by sheer terror, as well as complete ignorance of their real powers. Webb's wonderful endurance will never be forgotten. But there are other instances only less remarkable. Some years since, the second mate of a ship fell overboard while in the act of fisting a sail. It was blowing fresh; the time was night, and the place some miles out in the stormy German ocean. The hardy fellow nevertheless managed to gain the English coast. Brock, with a dozen other pilots, was plying for fares by Yarmouth; and as the main sheet was belayed a sudden puff of wind upset the boat, when presently all perished except Brock himself, who, from four in the afternoon of an October evening to one the next morning, swam thirteen miles before he was able to hail a vessel at anchor in the offing. Animals themselves are capable of swimming immense distances, although unable to rest by the way. A dog recently swam thirty miles in America in order to rejoin his master. A mule and a dog washed overboard in the bay of Biscay have been known to make their way to shore. A dog swam ashore with a letter in his mouth at the Cape of Good Hope. The crew of the ship to which the dog belonged had perished, which they need not have done had they only ventured to tread water as the dog did. As a certain ship was laboring heavily in the trough of the sea, it was found needful, in order to lighten the vessel, to throw some troop horses overboard which had been taken in at Corona. The poor things, my informant, a staff surgeon, told me, when they found themselves abandoned, faced round and swam for miles after the vessel. A man on the east coast of Lincolnshire saved quite a number of lives by swimming out on horseback to vessels in distress. He commonly rode an old gray mare, but when the mare was not to hand he took the first horse that offered.

The loss of life from shipwreck, bathing, skating, fishing and accidental immersion is so disastrously great that every feasible procedure calculated to avert it ought to be had recourse to. People will not consent to wear life-preservers, but if they only knew that in their own limbs, properly used, they possessed the most efficient life-preservers, they would most likely avail themselves of them. In every school, every house, there ought to be a slate tank of sufficient depth, with a trickle of water at one end and a syphon at the other, in order to keep the contents pure. A pail or two of hot water would at any time render the contents sufficiently warm. In such a tank every child from the time it could walk ought to be made to tread water daily. Every adult, when the opportunity presents itself, should do so. The printed injunction should be pasted up on all boat-houses, one very boat, at every bathing-place and in every school. "Tread water when you find yourself out of your depth" is all that need be said, unless, indeed, we add: "Float when you are tired." Every one, of whatever age or sex, or however incumbered with clothing, might tread water with at least as much facility, even in a breaking sea, as a four-footed animal does. The position of a person who treads water is in other respects very much safer and better than is the sprawling attitude which we assume in ordinary swimming. And then the beauty of it is that we can tread water without any preliminary teaching, whereas "to swim" involves time and pain, entails considerable fatigue and is very seldom adequately acquired after all.

The Indians of the Missouri river, when they have occasion to traverse that impetuous stream, invariably tread water just as the dog treads it. The natives of Joanna, an island on the coast of Madagascar, young persons of both sexes walk the water carrying fruit and vegetables to ships becalmed, or it may be lying to, in the offing miles away. Some Croomen whose canoe upset before my eyes in the seaway on the coast of Africa walked the water, to the safe keeping of their lives, with the utmost facility, and I witnessed negro children on other occasions doing so at a very tender age. At Madras, watching their opportunity, messengers, with letters secured in an oilskin cap, plunge into the boiling surf, and make their way, treading the water, to the vessels outside, through a sea in which an ordinary European boat will not live. At the Cape of Good Hope men used to proceed to vessels in the offing through the mountain billows, treading the water as they went with the utmost security. And yet here, on our own shores, and amid smooth waters, men, women and children perish like flies annually, when a little properly-directed effort—treading the water as I have said—would haply suffice to rescue them every one.—*London Nature.*

The Anatomy of An Oyster.

Every oyster has a mouth, a heart, a liver, a stomach, cunningly-devised intestines and other necessary organs, just as all living, moving and intelligent creatures have. And all these things are covered from man's rudely inquisitive gaze by a mantle of pearly gauze, whose woof and warp put to shame the frost-lace on your windows in winter. The mouth is at the smaller end of the oyster, adjoining the hinge. It is of oval shape, and though not readily seen by an unpracticed eye, its location and size can be easily discovered by gently pushing a blunt bodkin or similar instrument along the surface of the locality mentioned. When the spot is found, your bodkin can be thrust between the delicate lips and a considerable distance down toward the stomach without causing the oyster to yell with pain. From this mouth is, of course, a sort of canal to convey food to the stomach, whence it passes into the intestines. With an exceedingly delicate and sharp knife you can take off the "mantle" of the oyster, when there will be disclosed to you a half-moon shaped space just above the muscle, or so-called "heart." This space is the oyster's pericardium, and within it is the real heart, the pulsations of which are readily seen. This heart is made up of two parts, just as the human heart is, one of which receives the blood from the gills through a network of blood vessels, and the other drives the blood out through arteries. In this important matter the oyster differs in no respect from other warm or cold-blooded animals. And no one need laugh incredulously at the assertion that oysters have blood. It is not ruddy, according to the accepted notion about blood, but it is nevertheless blood to all oyster intents and purposes. In the same vicinity, and in marvelously proper positions, will be found all the other organs named. But it is very proper to be incredulous about that mouth and organs. At first glance it would seem that they are utterly useless, for the mouth cannot snap around for food, and the oyster has no arms wherewith to grab its dinner or lunch. True, apparently, but only apparently, for each oyster has more than a thousand arms, tiny, delicate, almost invisible. And each one of them is incessantly at work gathering up food and gently pushing it into the lazy mouth of the indolently comfortable creature.

The gills are the thin flap so notably perceptible around the front face part of the undressed oyster, below the muscles. Each of these gills is covered with minute hair-like arms, very close together and perpetually in motion to and fro in the same unwearied direction. They catch food from the water, strain it carefully of improper substances, and waft it upward, over the mantle's smooth surface, to the gaping mouth, which placidly gobbles it up until hunger is appeased, and then the body goes to sleep without turning over. Any one can observe this singular process of feeding by placing a minute quantity of some harmless coloring matter on the gills. If it will not offend the oyster's delicate palate, the coloring matter will be seen at once propelled by invisible hands toward the mouth, and thence slowly down into the stomach. And this is all I know about oyster anatomy, except that the liver almost entirely surrounds the stomach and is of a dark green hue. It may be new, however, to many to know that oysters are born precisely the same way that shad and other fish come into the world. A well-educated lady oyster will lay about 125,000,000 eggs—so it is said; I have not counted enough of them to strike such a large average—and every one of those eggs will ultimately become fit for stew or fry if they escape the multitude of perils that do environ the infant oyster.

A Wonderful Musical Prodigy.

Nettie J. Hibbard, of Athens, Ohio, is a precocious little miss not quite four years of age, whose musical abilities justly entitle her to be ranked as a prodigy. She is a very delicate child, with a very large frontal development of brain, and possessing a highly nervous organization. When a very young infant she showed a degree of susceptibility to musical sounds that could scarcely be credited by strangers. When only a few weeks old her sensitiveness to such sound was very perceptible, she sometimes being wrought upon to such a degree as to have to be taken from the room before she could be quieted. When a little older certain "pieces" would cause her to laugh, others to cry.

When not more than a year and a half old she began to sing, readily learning any air she heard played upon violin, piano or other instrument and learning them very accurately. Whenever she chose to amuse herself by drumming upon the piano she was allowed to do so, sometimes playing for hours. A year ago she began to shut herself up alone in the room with the piano, but no attention was paid to it until the family were surprised to hear her playing chords adapted to certain airs which she had learned. She made rapid progress, and is now able to improvise accompaniments and plays as readily in one key as in another. She is fond of playing duets, and if her assistant makes any mistakes, which often happens intentionally, he or she is instantly corrected. Sometimes she will play part of an air with her right hand and part with her left, and again she will play a base to the air, and when in a merry mood will make as many flourishes as any modern belle.

No pains are taken to teach her, as her brain is already too active for her frail little body. Her tiny hands possess more strength than one would think them capable of. It is wonderful to see the frail little fingers drawing forth so firm, resonant sounds, which might put to shame many musicians older than herself. The piano on which she plays possesses what is technically termed a hard "touch," making it the more difficult. Recently she has become anxious to use the pedals, and by an ingenious contrivance made to reach up to her little feet, she is made happy in using them. She takes delight in playing for her friends, never refusing when called upon.

Her sweet and winning disposition endears her to every one who sees her. She is the wonder and delight of her friends and the pride and joy of the household.

Queer Advertisements.

Some of our advertisements are as comical as *Punch*. One landlady, entirely innocent of grammatical knowledge, advertises that she has "a fine airy, well-furnished bedroom for a gentleman twelve feet square;" another has "a cheap and desirable suite of rooms for a respectable family in good repair;" still another has "a hall bedroom for a single woman 8x12." An English widow became rather mixed by her grief, but when announcing the death of her husband she was not so mixed that she lost sight of the main question: "His virtues were beyond price, and his beaver hats were only seventeen shillings. He has left a widow and a large stock to be sold cheap at the old stand. He was snatched to the other world just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that his widow can sell felt hats a fraction less than any other house in London. Peace to his ashes; the business will be carried on as usual."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

The National Temperance convention met at Saratoga, N. Y., and on the opening day was addressed by a number of speakers.

A portable boiler and engine in James Bean's coal yard, in Medford, Mass., exploded the other morning, killing Wm. Burnett, owner of the engine, and wounding seven others.

Thirty-four graduates received diplomas at the annual commencement of the New York institution of the deaf and dumb.

During the absence of its mother a five-months'-old baby in Philadelphia was killed by rats.

Glenmore, the conqueror of Luke Blackburn, defeated Parole at the Coney Island races, beating the best time on record at a mile and three-quarters.

A good view of the newly-discovered comet was obtained in New York the other day, and from various other parts of the country come reports concerning the brilliant appearance of the long-tailed visitor to the heavens. There is quite a dispute as to who first saw the comet, several astronomers claiming that honor.

The remains of Mrs. Henry Hatterman, of New York city, who died recently of consumption, were cremated in Lemoyne furnace, at Washington, Pa.

Silas C. Herring, a well-known inventor and safe manufacturer, died a few days ago at his home in Plainfield, N. J., aged seventy-seven years.

Henry Stanbery, attorney-general of the United States during a part of President Johnson's administration, died a few days ago in New York, aged seventy years.

President Garfield and General Grant met the other day in Long Branch at an informal reception held by the former.

Walter Fink, thirty years of age, while walking in Philadelphia with a young lady, was shot and instantly killed by George Hiller, twenty-seven years old. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

Hundreds of passengers are leaving daily on the ocean steamers from New York for Europe.

West and South.

A fire at Marced, Cal., swept over some 7,250 acres of wheat and other grain land, destroying everything in its course, including many farmhouses, barns and much farming machinery.

Tombstone, Arizona, the new mining town, has been destroyed by the flames.

The second trial of Colonel E. B. C. Cash for killing Colonel W. M. Shannon in a duel in Darlington county, S. C., resulted in an acquittal. On the first trial the jury failed to agree. The trial aroused great interest on account of the social prominence of all the parties concerned.

A buggy containing Thomas Garfield, an uncle of President Garfield, and Mrs. Arnold, a cousin of the President, was struck by a train twelve miles from Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Garfield, who was eighty years old, was instantly killed and Mrs. Arnold was fatally injured.

The Maryland Democrats at their State convention in Baltimore renominated Thomas J. Keating for comptroller.

Vernon, the Canadian weather prophet, sent the following prediction for July to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "I regret to have to warn you of a hot and stormy July, with frequent disastrous storms of wind, hail and rain throughout those sections in which the June storms have been so severely felt. The month will resemble that of 1880, rather than 1879."

Estes Hairston, a colored man, and Lindsay, a colored boy, were taken from the jail of Stokes county, N. C., and hanged by lynchers. They were prisoners awaiting trial for assault upon two white girls. One of the girls, aged eight years, died from the effects of the injuries received, which was the exciting cause of the lynching.

A dispatch from Denver, Col., gives details of the annihilation of a body of forty-nine cattle men by Pah Ute Indians. The whites had organized to punish the Indians for hostile demonstrations made by them, and were attacked and many of them killed. The Indians also lost heavily in killed and wounded. J. H. Eskridge, "a notorious desperado, was cut off from the rest of the party and attacked by thirty Indians. He lay in a clump of bushes and picked them off with his rifle until it became too hot, when he opened fire with two revolvers, killing twelve Indians. When rescued he was wounded in the ankle and his clothes were riddled with bullets. All the settlers in Grand Valley are supposed to have been killed.

William G. Whitney, the son of Myra Clark Gaines by her first husband, was shot and killed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by John Y. Christmas, Mrs. Gaines' son-in-law. The murder occurred in the house formerly occupied by Calzeazy, the Russian minister, where Mrs. Gaines is now living, as were also the two men. Whitney and Christmas were partners in business some years ago, and there had been bad blood between them for a long time. The real cause of the trouble is said to have been mutual jealousy touching their prospective interests in Mrs. Gaines' large property.

From Washington.

The Washington monument the other day reached a height of nearly 200 feet. When finished the monument will be 550 feet high. The president of the association has received notice that a stone sent by the king of Siam and one sent by the State of Nebraska are on the way to be placed on the monument.

Treasurer Gilfillan has issued a circular in which notice is given that hereafter the charges for the transportation of worn and mutilated United States notes received by the treasurer by express for redemption, in sums of $500 or multiples thereof, and of new United States notes returned therefor, will be paid by the government.

The report of J. R. Dodge, special agent for the collection of statistics of agriculture, showing the tobacco product of the United States for the census years 1880 and 1870, has been issued from the census office. The comparative statement shows an apparent increase in production of eighty per cent. during the decade, the product in 1880 being placed at 473,107,573 pounds and that of 1870 at 262,735,341 pounds. This apparent increase, Mr. Dodge says, exaggerates the real advance in tobacco cultivation, as the preceding census crop was a small one, and the year of taxation may have operated to prevent a full census of tobacco in 1870. The crop reported in 1880 was one of medium production, not in excess of the present requirements of home consumption and exportation. Fifteen States produce now, as in 1870, more than ninety-nine per cent. of the tobacco of the United States, though it is reported in twenty-two other States and Territories. Of those fifteen only Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts produce less than in 1870. Kentucky occupies the first position, producing thirty-six per cent. of the total product. Virginia holds the second place, Pennsylvania has advanced from the twelfth to the third, Wisconsin from the fifteenth to the tenth, and North Carolina, Connecticut and New York have each gained one point in the rank of tobacco States. Those that have retrograded in relative production are Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. The average yield per acre is shown to be 731 pounds, varying from 1,599 pounds in Massachusetts to 471 pounds in North Carolina.

The census bureau estimates the total number of persons in this country dependent on fisheries at from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

Foreign News.

An international scientific, agricultural and industrial exposition is to be held at the city of Orizaba, Mexico, next November. Arrangements have been made for all necessary space in the exhibition building for exhibits from the United States, and all goods intended for exhibition are exempted by law from import duties.

Unless previously disposed of at private sale the Great Eastern, the largest steamship in the world, will be sold at public auction next October.

Mr. Parnell will come to America in August to make a tour of the country for the purpose of raising funds for the Irish land league.

An important Nihilist, the daughter of a Russian priest, has been arrested at Kieff. She was a participant in several attempts to assassinate the late czar.

The pedestrian race in London between Weston and Rowell for the Astley belt proved a fizzle. Weston was taken sick and retired after he had made 201 miles, Rowell's score being 278 miles.

Great Britain's population is shown by the new census to be above 35,000,000—an increase of 4,000,000 in the last ten years.

Placards were posted at Marseilles declaring that all works where Italians were employed would be burned down. This threat has been partly realized, as two oil mills and a manufactory, where Italians only were employed, have been almost totally destroyed by fire, the loss being $1,200,000. There have been numerous stabbing affrays and quarrels between Frenchmen and Italians in various parts of France. Many Italians living in France have fled the country. Throughout Italy the feeling against France is also intense, and there have been various anti-French demonstrations in different Italian towns.

Dr. Chapin, of Charlotte, Mich., a little over one hundred years old, committed suicide.

Wyatt Holmes, a colored man, was hanged at Holly Springs, Miss., for the murder of Andrew Scott, another colored man.

L. B. Chapman, a prominent Texas stockman, preferred death to the mumps, and so committed suicide at San Saba by jumping from the upper story of a store and then shooting himself four times.

By an explosion in a colliery near Dortmund, Prussia, seventeen persons were killed and five injured.

A frightful railroad accident is reported from Mexico. Heavy rains carried away a bridge on the Morelos railroad near Cuatula, and a train fell through the structure, killing 150 persons, most of them soldiers, and injuring a great many more.

ODDITIES.

There is in China a famous temple or tower in ruins, called the "Tower of the Thundering Winds." It is supposed to have been built 2,500 years ago.

Several Baptists who attempted to establish their sect in 1665, were fined for not attending the established worship, imprisoned and banished.

The ancient Persians taught their sons, from the age of five and twenty, only three things: to manage the horse, to make use of the bow, and to speak truth.

When Pythagoras enjoined upon his disciples an abstinence from beans he meant that they should not become politicians, as beans were used for the election of magistrates in Greece at that time.

An old Greek book "concerning incredible tales" explains that the supposed miracle of Medea in renewing youth was simply a knowledge of tinctures by which she could turn white hair black again!

The total human population of the earth is estimated to be 1,421,500,000. To this is added a daily birth-rate of 104,800 which is in turn depleted by a daily death-rate of 97,790! What a vast sea of human emotion is here suggested; rising into crests of joy and falling into deep troughs of grief and reaching up hopefully or receding despairingly on the shores of time.

Atlanta, Ga., has a pig which very much resembles a young elephant, having no hair or bristles on its body. Both of its eyes are in one socket, which is just the center of the pig's face. Just above this dual eye there is a large trunk or proboscis about the size of a man's thumb and several inches long. It also has large fan-like ears, somewhat like an elephant.

M. Trove mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that a vertical shaft, a post or mat is seen more distinctly through a vertical than through a horizontal slit, while a house, a landscape or the disk of the sun or moon is perceived more clearly through a horizontal slit. He finds similar differences in photographs according as the light passes from the object to the plate through a vertical or a horizontal slit, and ascribes the results to the action of diffused light.

Fortunes Picked Up.

Up on the ledge, last week, three men in one day pounded out twenty-nine pounds of gold. For many days the yield has been about the same, and there seems to be no sign of their giving out.—*Downieville (Cal.) Messenger.*

At 1 o'clock this afternoon John Robar and Eli Worthington uncovered a three and one-half foot vein of rich mineral, six feet from the surface, in the northern outskirts of the city. An assay shows the ore to contain sixty per cent. of lead and forty-five ounces in silver. From 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock, the hour of writing, between six and eight tons of this rich mineral was put on the dump. The lead is solid and in place. The city is wild with excitement, and hundreds of people have visited the wonderful discovery.—*Bonanza (Col.) Enterprise.*

Sr. H. Diaz Pena, who arrived in Tucson, Arizona, from Mexico, recently, brought with him probably the most splendid specimen of silver ore that has ever been seen in that section. In weight there are about twenty-eight ounces of pure silver and a half ounce of quartz. The mine from which this is taken is located in the State of Sinaloa, about one hundred miles southeast from Alamos, in Sonora. It was recently discovered by a mere accident. A vanquero was riding over the mountains in search of stray cattle, when his attention was attracted by a large boulder, which appeared unusually rich in metal. Upon examination it proved to contain several thousand dollars in silver. It was taken to the mint at Hermosillo and sold for upward of $3,000. Three brothers named Berreyesa purchased the mine, and in one week they extracted more than $28,000 worth of the same kind of quartz.

Business Before Pleasure.

There is a sagacious Newfoundland dog in Norwich. He will take the basket, in which is a note, and go to market, get meat, vegetables, or whatever the note calls for, and carry it safely home. But he has a daily task assigned him which he performs, rain or shine, and that is to carry his mistress her dinner. She keeps a millinery establishment and does not go home to her noonday meal. Regularly as the day comes around the dog may be seen trotting along Main street at about 11:30 with a basket in his mouth looking neither to the right nor left, but going straight to the store, where he sets it down and watches it until his mistress comes for it. And he is no well known, too, among the Norwich dogs that he is never molested. But on Monday a stranger dog undertook to have a little racket with him while he was loaded down with his commissary stores. He hung to the basket, but stopped long enough to get a good look at the cowardly cur that had interfered with him, and then started off on a run to the store, where he dropped the basket and immediately returned to the street and began to search for his assailant. He found him on Franklin avenue and proceeded to chastise him in true canine style. In about half a minute he sat down and watched that cur put in his best jumps for the hill-tops of Voluntown, giving a ki-hi at every leap.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant.*

A Market for Cigar Stumps.

Among the curiosities of Paris is the market for cigar stumps in the Place Maubert. Every morning from 8 to 10 o'clock this scene of business is full of life. A kilogram of stumps from Londres cigars is worth one franc fifty centimes to two francs fifty centimes, according to the length of the stump. The ends of cigars at five and ten centimes each only bring from seventy-five centimes to one franc fifty centimes the kilogram. There are four or five wholesale dealers in cigar stumps who have their headquarters in the wine saloons of the vicinity, and there deal with their furnishers, who are mostly poor old men and women and ragged gamins. Much of the tobacco thus scraped together is sold to workmen, and much is also said to be exported under the title Tabac de Paris. There was an old fellow in the Maubert quarter formerly who became so rich at this humble business of selling cigar stumps that he had an annual income of fifteen thousand francs.—*Parisian.*

Character would be impossible where there is no temptation.

A Hint to the Lean.

The cause of leanness, when there is no positive disease which produces it, is an imperfect assimilation of the food. The weight of the body undoubtedly bears a marked relation to, and increases proportionately to its height, when it is properly nourished with flesh-making blood. Hence, when we see a tall person with "slab" sides and hollow cheeks we have a right to infer that his blood is thin and watery and his constitution delicate. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is peculiarly serviceable to thin, delicate people, since it strengthens the digestive and assimilative organs, and is consequently a powerful auxiliary in the blood manufacturing processes, which in a state of health ought to be, and are, thoroughly performed. An increase of muscle, as well as fat, is a result of using this sovereign anti-dyspeptic, appetizing and generally corrective cordial.

A Quaker maiden of sixty accepted an offer from a Presbyterian elder, and being remonstrated with by a delegation of Friends appointed to wait upon her, for marrying out of the meeting, she replied: "Look here! I've been waiting just sixty years for the meeting to marry me; and if the meeting don't want me to marry out of it, why don't the meeting bring along its young men?" The delegation departed in silence.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfect